

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Undercover
Spectrum reveals the remarkable double life of a secret agent from the League Against Cruel Sports who infiltrated the hunting fraternity.

Overwhelming
Whatever happened to the economic recession? The great Paris couturiers, at least, have not noticed it during the past year. Suzy Menkes reports on the fashion world's orgy of opulence.

Arabs likely to restore Egypt links

The next summit of Arab countries is expected to allow them to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt on an individual basis. But the November summit is unlikely to restore Egypt's membership of the Arab League.

Israelis ready to go, page 5

Action on rates

A White Paper will outline how the Government plans to take the first moves towards setting rates, so giving Whitehall full control of council spending.

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Black crusader



The Rev Jesse Jackson who has fired his followers with the idea that a black can aspire to the American presidency Back page

Steel improves

Close friends of Mr David Steel believe he is over the worst of the severe depression that followed his viral illness. He will resume the Liberal leadership in September. Page 2

Odhams deal

A hypermarket is to be built on the former Odhams printing site at Watford as part of a £20m deal between Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communication Corporation and J Sainsbury. Page 13

Top of the class

A woman has come top of a course training young army officers in battlefield skills such as laying minefields, erecting bridges and demolition work. Page 3

Niven funeral

The funeral of David Niven, the British actor who died on Friday aged 73, will take place in the Swiss mountain resort of Château d'Œx tomorrow. The fatal illness. Page 3

Crime shock

Australians have been shocked by two reports which suggest that the country has an underworld approaching American levels. Crime is said to be out of control. Page 4

Priests' plea

Five priests have called for an independent inquiry into the death of a Roman Catholic youth. Page 2

Silver lining

John Whitaker on Ryan's Son, a last-minute replacement for the British team, won the European individual showjumping silver medal at Hickstead. Page 18

Leader page 11
Letters: On Nicaragua from Mr J. Corbyn, MP and others; the pill from Mr I. S. P. Barker and others; electricity prices from the chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council, leading articles: America's economy; Government and the courts.

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Lebanon, the beneficiaries of anarchy; Bernard Levin looks in vain for A-bomb neurosis; bitter harvest of a high-sugar diet; museum staff on show. Obituary, page 12
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Labour leadership contenders split on central issues

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party's four leadership contenders disagreed sharply last night over the extent to which the policies on which it fought the general election should be changed to help it regain popular support.

Fundamental differences between Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr Eric Heffer, Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Peter Shore on such central policy areas as defence, the European Community, Labour Councils that attempt to defy rate limits, and the purge of Militant Tendency members in the first, and probably only, leadership debate.

Mr Hattersley said in the televised confrontation that a third defeat for Labour would set socialism back for the rest of the century, perhaps forever. There would be voices in the party which said that no change was necessary and that "we can pull the bedclothes over our heads". But such complacency was extraordinary. To win, Labour must distance itself from "corrosive extremism", recreate a party of mutual trust and understanding, and talk to the people in a language they understand.

But Mr Kinnock, who appeared during the debate on BBC's *Newsnight*, to be confident of victory, said: "The main body of our policies must not be jettisoned."

In a carefully worded statement of his position, Mr Kinnock said that Britain's nuclear status should be used

for the sole purpose "of securing force reductions, culminating in a non-nuclear defence strategy within the lifetime of a parliament".

Mr Shore, a long-time opponent of the EEC, appeared to be in disagreement with the other candidates over the party's stance on membership. Both Mr Hattersley and Mr Kinnock made it clear that they were in favour of dropping the commitment to leave the EEC, and Mr Heffer said that the party had to keep its options open while working constructively.

Perhaps the sharpest exchanges in the debate, which was staged by the Fabian Society, came on the attitude of the candidates to the Militant Tendency expulsions.

Mr Hattersley said that Militant was incompatible with the Labour Party. Any constituency party which refused to carry out expulsions ordered by the party would have to suffer the consequences laid down by the constitution. Mr Heffer said that sounded "very good" but was firmly against expulsions.

Mr Kinnock said that Militant had a distinctive and separate set of principles, purposes and propaganda which in the hands of the Militant editorial board were being used to pursue democratic centralism in antagonism to democratic socialism.

Electricians shun 'foregone' vote

By Paul Rontledge, Labour Editor

Electricians' union leaders have decided to boycott the Labour Party leadership election on the grounds that it is already a foregone conclusion for Mr Neil Kinnock.

The executive council of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU) tied 6-6 on a motion not to participate in the October 3 electoral college meeting and its president, Mr Tom Breakwell, used his casting vote for the boycott.

The EETPU's 180,000-strong block vote will accordingly be denied to Mr Roy Hattersley, the moderate front-runner, who might have expected the support of the right-wing electricians. The union's vote will be cast in the deputy leadership contest only if it could stop left-winger Mr Michael Meacher winning.

Mr Meacher's chances of denying Mr Hattersley the deputy leadership, have increased substantially through the decision two days ago by

some union leaders on the left's slate who have been members to the general council for many years could lose their membership of the labour movement's most exclusive "club" because the patronage of the big battalions, such as the Transport and General Workers Union have gone.

At risk are Mr Raymond Buckton, of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen; Mr James Slaters of the seamen's union; Mr Alan Super, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, last year's chairman of congress; and the Communist sheet metalworkers' leader Mr George Guy.

However, the left is confident of winning most of these 11 seats against the St Ermine's Group, so called after the Westminster hotel where it met.

Six seats will still be reserved for women, directly elected by all unions. Moderates are expected to take at least four, giving them an overall majority of about ten.

Delegates voted last year by 5.6 to 5.4 million to give the system a five-year trial. Repeated efforts by the TGWU to frustrate the change have been defeated in committee and few believe that the decision can be reversed, even though two motions have been tabled for the TUC Congress in September arguing that it ought to be abandoned.

The cooler weather follows a month which saw 16 days when

At the end of the hottest July in England and Wales this century meteorologists yesterday forecast cooler temperatures and rain.

But the London Weather Centre predicted that the rain, in the form of showers or thunderstorms, would not last much beyond today. Temperatures would however hover in the low 70 degrees F in the South for some days. They would then start to rise again, but not to the dizzy heights of recent weeks, at least not until later in the week.

The heatwave has caused an upsurge in ice cream sales with one of Britain's largest manufacturers saying they sold 760

million portions last month, a demand not experienced since 1976.

On Saturday vehicles flooded into the West Country at a rate of 3,500 per hour, motorway organizations said.

Devon and Cornwall police set up a mobile canteen on the A38 near Saltash and served coffee to drivers arriving on Friday and Saturday morning in an effort to combat the problems of motorists driving overnight without rest. More than 700 cups were handed out.

Yesterday the roads were generally quieter throughout Britain as the wet weather began to spread east.

As in everything else, there are also fashions in wine.

Unfortunately, many cheaper wines vary

a good deal from bottle to bottle.

The French know that the secret of a good,

low-priced wine is consistency. They grow most

Vins de Pays in the sunnier regions of France, to

ensure a high yield of good-quality wine.

What's more, their Vins de Pays have to

undergo strict quality controls by French

Government inspectors.

Any wine that isn't up

to standard is rejected.

Meanwhile, the latest case of

typhoid was confirmed yesterday by the Seacrest Hospital, in Leeds. The victim is a woman.

The two suspected cases, who

are at the hospital, are a woman

and a small boy, also from the Leeds area.

There are about 350 Britons

at the Ramira Beach Hotel.

Most are staying put while 11

have asked to be moved.

Vin extraordinaire at a vin ordinaire price.

Next stop Nicaragua for Soviet vessel



One of the Soviet ships that President Reagan claims is carrying arms to Nicaragua, photographed on the Pacific Ocean side of the Panama Canal. Castro gesture, page 6.

Two riders die in Silverstone crash

By a Staff Reporter

Two riders were killed at the British Motor Cycling Grand Prix at Silverstone yesterday in a crash on the sixth lap.

The men who died, Norman Brown, an Ulsterman and Peter Huber, a Swede, were well down the field when they accident happened, about 10 minutes after the race began. Brown was killed instantly. Huber was flown to hospital in Oxford by helicopter and was pronounced dead soon after admission.

After the crash, racing continued for two laps of the 2.93-mile track, although Brown and Huber lay amid the wreckage of their motor cycles in the middle of the track at the Stowe Corner.

It was only after the riders themselves slowed down or stopped racing that the red flag, stopping the race, appeared.

Marsals at the site of the crash took upon themselves to cross the yellow and black danger flags, but it was not until two laps later that instructions to stop the race came from the head marshals.

Kenny Roberts, who won the Grand Prix, angrily shook his fist at the starting line marshals as he passed them on the seventh lap. Moments later the race was stopped. It was dangerous, they were slow, it should not be like that, he said.

Randy Mamola, one of the race leaders, said he and the others at the front of the race passed the crash three times before the red flag appeared.

The union will, however, respond favourably to constituency party requests for funds to conduct local ballots among party members.

Last night Mr Meacher was "cautiously confident" that his candidature would succeed. Of the EETPU move he said: "I don't want to win by default".

Race report, page 18

Killings continue despite curfew in Sri Lanka

From Michael Hanlyn, Colombo

Burnings and killings continued in Sri Lanka, over the weekend, despite a curfew lasting almost 60 hours all over the island.

The trouble spread on Saturday to Nuwara Eliya, the heart of the plantation area in the central massif, where the finest Ceylon tea comes from. According to Mr Douglas Liyanage, Secretary of the Ministry of State, who is the Government's spokesman, the disturbances there were "not minor".

The spokesman said that Sinhalese people there were going south as a matter of prudent security, but there had been no violence, no injury and no damage to property.

Dr Anandatissa de Alwis, the Minister of State, said that though riots took place in widely different parts of the city and suburbs there was a distinct method in each case. "Wherever it happened, it happened in exactly the same way. This was the pattern."

Government spokesmen declined to go any further towards defining which foreign elements were to be blamed yesterday but Dr de Alwis gave a further clue in the Sinhala version of his address. He said: "I can say that it is a powerful country."

The indicators from this hint, and from the fact that the Communist Party was among the parties banned seem plainly to indicate however that the government is blaming the Soviet Union. The Russians have the largest diplomatic presence in Colombo and support the Communist Party financially by taking paid advertisements in its journal.

About 1,000 Tamils living in Britain marched from a rally in Hyde Park to Downing Street yesterday to protest about the violence in Sri Lanka.

Sixth victim of typhoid confirmed

By Our Staff Reporters

Another case of typhoid among British holidaymakers returning from Greece has been confirmed, taking the total to six. Two more people are suspected to be suffering from the disease.

All eight have recently returned from the holiday island of Kos where they stayed at the Ramira Beach Hotel.

A third holidaymaker who may have typhoid has returned to Britain from Portugal.

Until the weekend it was believed that the outbreak was confined to Britons but it is now thought that there is at least one confirmed and two suspected cases, in Sweden, and a suspected victim in Finland.

A Briton has died and 28 others suffered severe stomach disorders last week during a trip to the Soviet Union.

Dr Lawrence Reece, from Salford, Greater Manchester, was taken ill at Samarkand in Uzbekistan. By the time the 30-strong party reached Leningrad, he was in a critical condition. He was admitted to hospital on Wednesday and died on Saturday.

American consular officials in Leningrad said yesterday that the return of his body is being delayed so that a post-mortem examination can be carried out.

The severe stomach disorders have been attributed to the best and unhygienic accommodation and toilet facilities.

Meanwhile, the latest case of typhoid was confirmed yesterday by the Seacrest Hospital, in Leeds. The victim is a woman.

The two suspected cases, who

are at the hospital, are a woman

and a small boy, also from the Leeds area.

Resorts feel the pinch as holidaymakers desert Britain despite heatwave

By David Howson

The tourist boom promised by Britain's midsummer heatwave has failed to arrive in most parts of the country.

Even with temperatures at British resorts higher than those at some of their competitors in the Mediterranean, many Britons are continuing to buy foreign package holidays in preference to domestic ones.

The package holiday industry which had been expecting its market to fall slightly this year now believes that it will grow by about 2 per cent in a spate of late bookings. According to the British Market Research Bureau Spain, Portugal and France are particularly popular, with Greece, where bookings have fallen 10 per cent, the only blackspot.

In marked contrast, at home some hoteliers have started to offer heavy discounts on weekend breaks during the next few weeks, and many have criticized claims by the English Tourist Board that the domestic holiday industry is heading for a boom year.

Mr Ian Bell, chairman of the board of management of the British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers' Association, said a hotelier in Dyfed, said: "The claims are completely untrue, certainly in Wales, and it would seem, in most parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of London."

"We are nicely full at the moment but there is a lot of space in August. Generally, business overall is not as good as last year."

Mrs M. B. Millican, a Buxton hotelier and chairman of the association's northern division,



David Niven killed by muscle wasting disease

By Our Medical Correspondent

David Niven died of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, one of the motor neurone diseases, a group of disorders where progressive muscle wasting follows degeneration in certain tracts in the brain and spinal cord.

As the disease progresses, distinction between one member of the group and another becomes merely academic, but in the actor's case the muscles involved in chewing, swallowing and talking were affected early and severely so that the disease might be further classified as a duchenne paralysis or progressive bulbar palsy.

Mr Niven was rather older than most patients are when the disease usually starts. It usually strikes at about the age of 50, men being more often affected than women.

Actor plans comeback

Mr Peter Adamson said yesterday that he expected to return to his role as Len Fairclough in Coronation Street in September or October.

Mr Adamson, aged 53, made the prediction at a homes exhibition in Nottingham, his first public appearance since being cleared of indecently assaulting two girls.

After an enthusiastic reception from crowds at the signed autographs, he said: "I am back

on the pay roll now and I think they expect me to earn my bread and butter."

Granada Television said yesterday it had some contractual matters to discuss with Mr Adamson.

In yesterday's *News of the World*, Mr Adamson said he

Woman is top in battle training

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

A woman has come top of a course training young army officers in battlefield skills such as laying minefields, erecting bridges across rivers and demolition work.

After taking some leave she will be posted to Waterbeach in Cambridgeshire to become the second woman to command a troop of 25 to 40 men of the Corps of Royal Engineers. Later this year the squadron of which her troop is part will go to the Falkland Islands and she assumes she will go with them.

She is Lieutenant Jan Harper, aged 25, from Northampton. The course she has completed lasts seven months and is for young officers at the Royal School of Military Engineering at Chatterton Barracks, near Rochester, Kent.

The most obvious example of the way that holidaymakers head for countries with weak currencies has been in Portugal. The country had feared a poor summer after a spate of bad publicity about faulty gas heaters in the Algarve. Since deviating by 18 per cent earlier this year, a move which, according to Thomas Cook, the travel organization, makes it the cheapest holiday destination in Europe, the country has experienced a continued surge in British bookings.

But other areas, notably Wales and the South Coast, which were popular with French tourists, have seen their Gallic trade virtually wiped out by the Government's foreign exchange controls.

The disappointing business has led to the extension into the summer months of bargain-break holidays, which were once

● Admissions to historic buildings and monuments in England fell by 1 per cent from 1981 to 1982, the English Tourist Board said yesterday. Visits to gardens rose by 9 per cent, with Kew Gardens benefiting from the publicity of the Queen's reopening of the Temperate House, attracting an extra 180,000 visitors.

Technically she was commissioned in the WRAC but she was accepted on the basis that she would be employed permanently with the Royal Engineers.

She says she had wanted to join the Army when she graduated in 1979 but at that stage the Royal Engineers were not taking women. She worked as a construction



Lieutenant Jan Harper tackling the assault course

(Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

engineer at Birmingham Airport until she learned that the Royal Engineers were accepting women.

Technically she was commissioned in the WRAC but she was accepted on the basis that she would be employed permanently with the Royal Engineers.

Although the Royal Engineers employ other WRAC officers, for example as assistant adjutants, Lieutenant Harper is only the second to be recruited on the basis of

permanent employment with the Sappers, the first being Lieutenant Penny Denton who now commands a troop in West Germany.

The Royal Engineers are part of the fighting "teeth" of the Army and are apt to be found in the front-line, so the use of women in command posts is being treated with caution.

The squadron which Lieutenant Harper is joining has the role of supporting the Royal Air Force in repairing airfield damage.

Plea to tourists in hunt for killer of Caroline Hogg

From Our Correspondent, Glasgow

Police hunting the killer of Caroline Hogg, aged five, say that tourists sitting on the Promenade at Portobello, Edinburgh, the night she disappeared may have crucial information.

The Assistant Chief Constable of Northumbria, Mr Hector Clark, who is leading the hunt, appealed to everyone who was on the Promenade between 7 pm and 7.15 pm on July 8 to come forward. An estimated 2,000 people were sitting on benches or strolling about, but only a third of them have made statements.

Mr Clark, who said that he now had information that the girl was playing alone in a swing park near her home, asked even those who felt they had no information to come forward.

"About 12 benches are situated in front of the swing park and all of those were occupied. We want to speak to everyone there, whether they saw anything or not."

The swing park is near the funfair, Fun City, where the

child was last seen with an unshaven man. Detectives now believe that she may have been held for several days before her body was dumped near Twyford in Leicestershire.

In the light of that new evidence, wives, mothers and girl friends have been asked to consider any "lost days" involving their men between July 9 and 11.

Today, two Lothian and Borders officers, Det Chief Inspector John Henry and an officer fluent in German, will fly to Dusseldorf, West Germany, to interview Herr Fritz Witten, a schoolteacher, who was in Portobello the night the child was abducted.

Detectives believe that Herr Witten, who was traced last week, is a possible witness.

Tomorrow, Mr Clark will visit the spots where Caroline and Susan Maxwell, aged eleven, were discovered. Susan, who was abducted and murdered last year, was found near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. The same man is suspected of both killings.

Sheep-killing Beast of Exmoor still at large

By Craig Seton

The Beast of Exmoor is alive and still killing. Reports that Royal Marines marksmen had fatally wounded the large dog that has slaughtered more than 100 sheep in North Devon and Somerset this year were thought to be wishful thinking.

The dog has killed sheep on Exmoor in the past week.

Supt Doug McClary said yesterday: "We still feel we are looking for the same animal, but the operation has been scaled down, because we feel we will have a better chance of identifying it or killing it in the autumn or winter when the foliage is less dense."

The beast attacks a single sheep, brings it down swiftly and silently, crushes its skull in its jaws and eats large amounts of its flesh.

● A cat-like creature, described by the police as a lioness or a puma, is believed to have killed farm animals in the Scottish border hills near Earlston. Armed policemen with farmers and gamekeepers searched the area yesterday.

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Microlights upset Whittle jet villages

From Arthur Osman, Lutterworth

More than 40 years ago, villagers in south Leicestershire became the first in the world to hear the startling noise of Sir Frank Whittle's secret jet engine. He and his team were based at Lutterworth, perfecting its performance.

According to a report in *The Times* in January, 1944, when news of the jet-propelled aircraft was released from "a Midland town", it was said, with some understatement, that there had been complaints about noise from local people.

Today, without wartime restrictions, a new generation of villagers is raising an enormous roar about a unique offspring of the air, the microlight aircraft. These have been described by critics as having the trifling value of a "flying lawn mower".

On August 16, Harborough district council's planning committee will rule on an application by Leicestershire Microlight Aircraft Club, which has 70 members and 20 aircraft, each of which weighs about 330lb and travels at 35 to 40mph. The club wants to centralize flying in the county, and wants to turn a field at Foleshill into an airstrip.

It was claimed by the club at the weekend that the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) welcomed such centralization so that effective checks could be made, and to help to avoid any possible conflict with civil or military aircraft. Villages for several miles around have joined the south Leicestershire action group based at Foleshill in vigorously opposing the plan.

They say the airstrip ad-

Brittan supports watch scheme extension to help fight crime

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, has pledged support for an extension of neighbourhood watch schemes by police as part of an important development in penal policy.

"I think they have a lot to offer," he told *The Times*. Mr Brittan sees the schemes as part of a series of Home Office moves aimed at involving the public more in combating crime.

The watch schemes are being introduced by several police forces after their success in America. People are organized to work closely with police in alerting them to suspicious behaviour that could result in crime.

There has been so much interest in the schemes that Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has given the go-ahead to introduce them throughout the force from September 1. Pilot schemes are to begin at the same time.

Mr Brittan told *The Times* he also wants to introduce "as far and as fast as we can" consultative committees between police and public on the lines of the one already in action in Brixton which has a crime prevention and race relations role. They will have statutory backing in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, but he is anxious to see committees established before it comes into force.

Though Mr Brittan does not see the new strategy as an alternative to present ways of tackling crime but as an supplement to them, many in the penal system think that, by concentrating on efforts to catch and reform the offender after the crime has been committed, it has largely failed.

Falklands aid defended by Prince

By a Staff Reporter

The Prince of Wales has defended the South Atlantic Fund against criticism that there have been unnecessary delays in paying money to the dependants of Falklands victims.

Prince Charles, the fund's patron, said at the weekend: "Some people may have wondered why it has seemed to take so long for grants to be paid out."

The reason has been that owing to a wish for a reflective interval on the part of the families, it was decided on a combination of an interim grant to help meet immediate financial needs, followed by a carefully assessed further grant."

The second grant, the Prince said, guaranteed money was distributed fairly and compassionately "to ensure the bereaved are adequately provided for". The Prince was receiving the freedom of Merthyr-Tydfil, Mid-Glamorgan, on behalf of the Welsh guards, of which he is colonel.

The fund had received £15m and 700 grants totalling more than £10m had been paid out. Further grants would be made before the fund was wound up.

The Prince said the remaining money would be shared by charities covering the Services to support Falklands casualties who had yet to emerge.

Helicopter design adds to hazards'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The reasons helicopter pilots become disoriented and fatigued are described in the latest issue of the *British Medical Journal* by two experts in aviation medicine.

Dr Richard Harding and Dr John Mills, both squadron leaders at the RAF Institute of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough, in Hampshire, recommended improvements in the design of helicopters to prevent the crash.

They describe helicopters as the workhorses of aviation but inherently more difficult to learn to control than fixed-wing aircraft. Flying a helicopter can be uncomfortable and tiring because of the physical position the pilot needs to adopt to operate the controls, and because of vibration.

Experiences of being disoriented have been reported in a special investigation by 96 per cent of Royal Navy pilots and 91 per cent of United States pilots.

The circumstances most frequently mentioned were when pilots were moving their heads in a bank or turn, when they made the transition from instrument flying to visual flying, and in misinterpretation of the horizon because of a sloping cloud bank.

A pilot in a "hover" experiences a mixture of sensation, which may be more difficult to interpret than the stimuli experienced in fixed-wing aircraft.

An investigation of US civilian accidents over 12 years showed that 10 per cent of 280 deaths were caused by fire after impact.

'Unwanted' cauliflowers destroyed

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

A study for the Royal Navy showed the type of operations when pilots became disoriented frequently occur in low hover. They were: over water by night, 29 per cent; by day 16 per cent; under instrument flight rules in dust, snow, rain or over water, 12 per cent.

When hovering over water or long grass a pilot may experience a false sensation of moving forward as the rotor downwash creates a rearward moving pattern. Similarly, a false sensation of moving upward may be generated by the downward movement of snow, rain, or entrained water through the rotor disc.

The rest was ploughed into the ground after their growers had been paid a few pence for each vegetable, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has said. Meanwhile, cauliflowers were being sold in shops for more than 30p.

This attempt by the EEC to balance its agricultural books has emerged from Britain's latest official cauliflower statistics. About 280,000 tonnes were grown and sold in Britain last year and about 30,000 tonnes were imported from elsewhere in the Community to meet seasonal shortages.

The figures record that 8,200 tonnes were "withdrawn" under EEC rules. Some foods like butter and grain are bought by official agencies and stored when prices start to fall. Others, like cauliflowers, are withdrawn through purchases at low prices by farm cooperatives.

They try to give the produce away to "approved institutions" like schools, hospitals and prisons, which if they accept, must then sign an agreement not to buy less than their normal supplies of cauliflowers through usual channels.

The distance at which overhead wires are detected depends on their size, the background against which they are located, and the general visual conditions in the atmosphere. Wiresrikes are a big cause of military and agricultural accidents, and active research is being done into providing warning systems to help to sharpen vision.

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As she passes through the lobby of the Royal Hotel, the Lady Mayor of Durban bestows benediction. Jerry Puren, mercenary, casually acknowledges her greeting. Durban is a small town, he says, and everybody knows everybody else.

A few minutes later as he crosses the street outside somebody calls out: "Welcome back". Mr Puren, until just over a week ago a prisoner of the President Alister Read of the Seychelles and ostensibly under sentence of death, smiles like a campaigning politician - he has, in fact, stood for office as a provincial councillor but is now suspended from the United Party. "Thank you. Thank you very much."

He is a loquacious man, gaunt with a deep tan as befits anyone who has spent the last nine months lazing on a tropical Indian Ocean island. He is clearly perfectly at ease back in the familiar surroundings of his home town busy with his garage and used car business and talking enthusiastically of setting up an import-export agency to trade with the Seychelles.

Mr Puren, aged 58, was one of six mercenaries caught after Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles in November, 1981, and was involved in the planning of it from two years previously.

But he speaks now with some bitterness of Hoare whom he has known since they launched their respective mercenary careers in the Congo in the early 1960s. "They deserve everything that's come to them," he says of Hoare and five others

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The magazine says: "Although union opposition has

domestic involving, for example, children of separated parents and did not involve large demands for money.

But there have been several serious abductions and cases where hostages have been held for ransom.

Scotland Yard has developed a CID programme to handle these incidents, laying down guidelines and practices for operations which often require a minimum of 80 to 100 officers. Training in surveillance has been drawn up by the Yard's C-11 branch which specializes in criminal intelligence work.

Details of the training for the regional crime squads are confidential.

Computer link to the art market sales

By Geraldine Norman, Art Room Correspondent

The art market is now available on computer. A new service called Artbase is launched this month, which anyone with a telephone in the home or office can use. The first subscriber to the service has proved to be the National Gallery in London.

A computer bureau in the City of London has information stored on all the paintings, drawings and water-colours sold at auction since 1970 which have exceeded a certain minimum price. If you have a computer terminal capable of connection to a telephone, you can ring up and make any inquiry you like.



Evren takes strong line towards Armenia

From Basil Gundalek
Ankara

"Turkey will not yield an inch of territory to any country or people", President Kenan Evren said yesterday, reacting to the Armenian terrorist attacks which have claimed the lives of four Turks, six foreigners and five terrorists within a fortnight.

"This land on which we live has been Turkish for a thousand years and will remain so", he said in an address at the central Anatolian town of Nigde.

In a reference to the ten-year-old campaign of attacks by Armenian underground organizations against Turkish diplomats, missions and offices abroad, in which 37 Turks have been killed, President Evren noted that "we did not start this current war, just as it was not us who had started the war with the Armenians in 1915. But they will again see their designs frustrated at the end of this war, as was the case then."

He called on those "who brainwash poor Armenian youths with distorted facts and arm them" to abandon their futile hopes; and he called on Armenian youths to see the realities and stop being taken in by the theories of their mentors.

Finally he called on those countries that had tolerated the terrorist acts to start "an effective struggle against terrorism which threatens to become a scourge for the whole world".

He accused the surviving members of suppressed Turkish extremist organizations of having entered a treacherous alliance with the Armenian terrorists.

● **Party banned:** The exclusion of Turkey's Social Democracy Party from the general election due on November 6 was almost assured at the weekend as the ruling National Security Council vetoed eight more founders who were nominated to replace 21 others banned last June from leading the party.

Among those banned was Mr Erdal Inonu, the party's former chairman. The council had then vetoed 13 other founders, and the party has been unable to meet the legal requirement of at least 30 approved founders under a deadline now set at August 25.

● **PARIS:** Mr Varadjan Garibyan, an Armenian aged 29, has retracted his confession that he planted the bomb that killed seven people and wounded 57 at Orly airport in Paris two weeks ago, his lawyer said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Mr Henri Ledermann said that Mr Garibyan had confessed on July 19, four days after the blast, solely to protect the Armenian community and help to obtain the release of 51 suspected Armenian activists rounded up after the attack.

Racketeers lead Australia into a US-style underworld

CRIME DOWN UNDER Part 1

In the first of two articles on crime in Australia, TONY DOUBOURDIN, Melbourne Correspondent, reports the latest findings on organized racketeering.

Two reports within 10 days indicating that crime in Australia has gained the upper hand and that the country is heading towards an American-style underworld have shocked many people.

The first report, by Mr Douglas Meagher, QC, senior counsel assisting the Royal Commission on the Ships Painters and Dockers Union and released in Perth in May, has started a nationwide debate on the merits of establishing a national crimes commission on American lines. Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, has already indicated that such a commission would be appointed by next year.

Mr Meagher's report said explicitly that crime was out of control in Australia.

A subsequent report by Mr Xavier Connor, QC, to the Victoria State Government, on the advisability of setting up a casino in the state reinforced the Meagher report's conclusions.

It said that there was "a great deal of organized crime in Victoria. Much of it has interstate and overseas links".

Mr Connor recommended against establishing a casino and the state Government has accepted his recommendation.

Illegal betting industry in Victoria was worth up to \$4,000m (£586m) and suggested that illegal bookmakers bribed senior Telecom officials

right to vet tax records of individuals and companies. Some of its findings have been kept secret, while further investigations and criminal prosecutions are made.

It is these wide powers and the possibility that a national crime commission would be given even wider-ranging power which has caused concern over civil liberties.

In his report, Mr Meagher says that investigations within the royal commission can now identify many of the organizations controlling crime in Australia. At least three of the crime syndicates measure their cash flow in tens of millions of dollars.

The bigger organizations are involved in many types of crime ranging from starting price (SP) bookmaking and pornography to prostitution and drugs.

The report says that close relations have been found to exist between some Australian criminals and the families of some people "high" in the Filipino Government". It also says that Hong Kong has become the financial centre for a "very large" number of Australian criminal organizations.

Mr Meagher sounded an alarm with regard to the law enforcement agencies where he said that although corruption had not reached epidemic proportions, organized crime had achieved some success. The syndicates took every opportunity to promote corruption and it was only a matter of time before attempts were made to corrupt senior judges.

Tomorrow: The vice industry

Spain and ex-colony heal breach

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

There was an evident improvement in relations between Spain and its former African colony, Equatorial Guinea, over the weekend, as President Teodoro Obiang Nguema left with a promise of continued Spanish aid and the refinancing of his country's \$45m (£30m) debt to Spain.

In return, Spain got a public commitment from President Obiang Nguema to stand by his agreement to spare the life of Sergeant Venancio Mico, the Equatorial Guinean soldier who sought asylum in the Spanish embassy in Malabo after an unsuccessful coup attempt last May. Sergeant Mico was handed over to the dictator in exchange for a promise that he would not be executed even if sentenced to death.

Both heads of government seemed cheerful and optimistic when they took part in an airport news conference here on Saturday, before the President boarded his aircraft to return home.

The President, who came to power by overthrowing the previous dictator, insisted that he would "keep his word regarding the sergeant, but he claimed it would not be easy to do so because the people of Equatorial Guinea wanted to see the convicted plotter shot.

President Obiang Nguema: Promised to spare sergeant's life

President Obiang Nguema conferred with Señor Fernando Morán, the Spanish Foreign Minister, and Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, on Friday. On Saturday, King Juan Carlos flew to Madrid from his holiday home in Majorca, especially to receive the African leader.

The President, apparently satisfied with the Spanish Government's condition that further aid will be dependent upon control by a Spanish coordinator based in Equatorial Guinea, in order to cut down on widespread misuse of funds and corruption.

President Obiang Nguema: Promised to spare sergeant's life

Durban fêtes soldier of fortune

From Ray Kennedy, Durban

still in South African prisons. "I've no sympathy with them."

The hijack of an Air India Boeing 747 which Hoare and the rest of the "Froth Blowers" were convicted in South Africa was, Mr Puren suggests, a transgression of the mercenary rule book.

The entire episode, he maintains now, was a "shambles" from beginning to end" and the men hired to do it "a load of drunken incompetents".

They were fighting among themselves at Ermeo where they stopped overnight on the way to their departure point in Swaziland and were drinking throughout the flight to Port Victoria, says Mr Puren. At least 12 of the 47-strong group were too drunk to be effective when their arms were discovered and the fighting started.

It was at the nightstop at Ermeo, says Mr Puren, that the mercenaries were told they would be smuggling their weapons in with them instead of being issued with them in the Seychelles.

One man pulled out but, Mr Puren says, he decided to carry on because "you have a stigma if you pull out. You've got to go".

Mr Puren is enigmatic about the financing of the raid. The thought came via Mike (Hoare) from Horem (Gerard Horem, former Seychelles Minister of Information under ousted President James Mancham) to destabilize the Seychelles," he says.

But he claims that it was only on the flight from Swaziland to Port Victoria that Hoare told him the financial backers in London - whom he will not name - were putting up "only \$300,000" and not \$6,500,000 spoken of earlier.

Each of the 47 "Froth Blowers" was paid \$1,000 as a signing-on fee, and promised \$10,000 "as soon as its over". With the cost of the flight, hotel reservations and transport, the coup was heading for a \$600,000 bill.

Mike said the balance would come from the treasury when he'd taken over the Seychelles. But the Treasury in a country like that is never very full and Mike knew it. He'd busted enough banks in the Congo."

Mr Puren surrendered 17 days after the main party of "froth blowers" escaped on board the hijacked Boeing to France for trial for treason and imprisonment with the other captives.

Now, he says, he is finished with the mercenary life.

France takes both bridge titles

From Keith Stanley Wiesbaden

France took both the open and the women's titles in the European bridge championships at Wiesbaden, a feat previously achieved only by Italy and Britain.

In the open event the French were convincing winners and could afford a 0-20 defeat in the last round, their only substantial reverse in the entire championships.

Israel ready to pull out of Chouf area under eyes of US military

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Israeli troops are expected to begin their withdrawal from the Chouf mountains above Beirut this week, closely monitored by American diplomats and senior United States military officers.

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's new Middle East envoy, is likely to stay in Beirut during the first stages of the withdrawal.

General John Vesey, chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in Lebanon on Saturday and spent much of his time discussing the deployment of the Lebanese Army - supported by troops of the multinational force - in the Chouf after the Israeli withdrawal.

General John Vesey, chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in Lebanon on Saturday and spent much of his time discussing the deployment of the Lebanese Army - supported by troops of the multinational force - in the Chouf after the Israeli withdrawal.

Mr Fadi Frem, commander of the Phalange Militia, said in an interview at the weekend that he was prepared to "end military appearances" in the mountains, where his militia has been fighting the Druze gunmen of Mr Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party.

Speaking to the magazine, *Mondays Morning*, Mr Frem implied that the Phalange would offer no resistance to Lebanese troops; but it is the Druze who have refused to disarm after an Israeli withdrawal. The Christian militia is relying on the Lebanese army to prevent any further Druze attacks northwards from the Chouf.

Mr Frem also insisted that

other Arab allies, can lean on Syria and say "Come on now, what's your excuse?"

Israel, planning a partial pull-back to secure positions, agreed earlier this year to withdraw totally from Lebanon if Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization pulled out.

• TUNIS: Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, appealed to Arab heads of state for urgent intervention to stop the killing of Palestinians (Reuter reports).

In a weekend appeal issued by the Palestinian agency, WAFA, and reported by the Tunisian agency, TAP, he denounced the killing of Palestinians by Israeli forces in occupied areas and "Syrian-Libyan attacks" against Palestinian guerrilla positions in north Lebanon and the Bekaa valley.

They want to know - although Mr Frem diplomatically failed to mention this - why the Israelis have not placed similar restrictions on the Druze militia.

• WASHINGTON: President Reagan said in an interview broadcast on Saturday that he believes Israel's planned partial withdrawal from Lebanon will help the US persuade Syria to pull out its troops. (Reuter reports).

He told the McLaughlin Group television public affairs panel: "Yes, they (the Israelis) are still there. But they're starting to move. We're with

Anarchy the aim, page 10

Israel lifts curfew on Arabs in Hebron

From Christopher Walker, Hebron

The curfew on the 70,000 Arab inhabitants of Hebron was lifted yesterday. However the Israeli army has maintained control of the central bus station, a large and commercially important area which has been claimed as Jewish property by Israeli settlers.

The strict curfew had been in effect since the shooting last Tuesday of three Palestinian students and the wounding of 53 others. Although the attack is generally believed to have been the work of settlers, no restrictions at all were imposed on the 4,500 Jews living in the Hebron area.

The Israeli government has come under increasing criticism for the reluctance of some of its officials to acknowledge that Jews may have carried out the

UN agency takes over drought aid

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

To speed up relief for drought victims in northern Ethiopia, the UN Disaster Relief Organization has agreed to an American request that it assume operational responsibilities there.

The urgent request came from Mr Peter McPherson, the US international aid administrator. Washington wanted a guarantee that funds were being monitored and were not in risk of being misused.

UN supervision is expected to be a decisive factor in President Reagan's decision on a request from 50 Congressmen for a special \$5m (£3.25m) cash grant for Ethiopian drought relief.

Mr Hans Einhaus, the UN organization's director, believes that the announcement of a US contribution would encourage other governments to be more liberal. Since Mr Dawit Wolde Giorgis, the Ethiopian relief commissioner, expressed dismay at what he regarded as the poor response to an emergency appeal, several countries have come forward with donations.

Warning by Ustinov on Nato arms

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, has warned the West that Russia feels "duty bound" to respond to "the growing nuclear threat" from NATO in Europe.

In a lengthy interview published yesterday in *Pravda* and in *Red Star*, the armed forces newspaper, Marshal Ustinov denied that the Soviet Union's military might was greater than that of the United States.

The tone of the interview was conciliatory, and suggested that the Soviet Union was being forced into a reluctant response to the planned deployment of new American missiles by the end of the year.

Marshal Ustinov did not磅out the "counter-measures" Moscow had in mind, but said they would directly threaten America and Western Europe in the same way that the new Nato missiles would threaten Russia.

He pointed scorn on the Reagan Administration's claim that Moscow had embarked on a policy of "super-armament", and said that Mr Reagan's predecessors had acknowledged the "rough equality of forces between east and west".

Soviet party celebrates 80 Communist years

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The Soviet Communist Party celebrated its eightieth anniversary at the weekend, without dwelling on the fact that it was born in a Brussels warehouse and a meeting hall in Tottenham Court Road, London.

The Soviet press yesterday reported that nearly 1,000 party veterans had written to President Yuri Andropov to congratulate him on his leadership of the organization founded by Lenin in the hot summer of 1903.

Tass noted there were now just over 18 million party members, more than half of them workers or peasants. An increasing number were from technical or professional backgrounds, however, and women accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the membership, against 20 per cent in 1960.

The press did not point out that women occupy few senior positions, or that the party is still run by a small, tightly knit group of professionals in the Leninist tradition of central control.

The 1903 congress of the outlawed Russian Social Democratic Party, which began in

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THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 1 1983

OVERSEAS NEWS

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Reforms to Hongkong parliament welcomed

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong

Chinese and expatriate members of Hongkong's Legislative Council have applauded last week's radical changes and reforms in constitutional procedures.

After nine months of study, under Governor Sir Edward Youde's instructions, procedures will be streamlined and the Council's discussions will be more open to the public.

The constitutional changes coincide with the discussions between Peking and London on the future of Hongkong after 1997. They are likely to strengthen Hongkong's insistence on local autonomy and persistence with non-Marxist "hard life, trade, liberty and the pursuit of capitalism."

A senior member of the Council, Mr Roger Lobo, confirmed that nominated members had been consulted and had contributed to the changes in the constitution.

The Chinese and English-language press both front-paged the reforms.

• PEKING: Plans eventually to include Hongkong in a huge economic zone to extend over much of south China are aimed at strengthening economic links and co-operation between Guangdong province and Hongkong and Macao, and not at banning the capitalist system in the territory, according to a senior Chinese official (Reuter reports).



Papal security: A nun having her bag checked at Castelgandolfo, the Pope's summer retreat.

Angola cracks down hard on security

Lisbon (Reuter) - Angola has introduced a tough new internal defence law to combat constant and widespread Unita guerrilla attacks, the Angop news agency said yesterday.

The law puts power and responsibility for security in badly affected parts of the country in the hands of military councils, appointed by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

The law gives Mr Dos Santos, who was granted emergency powers last December, even

greater control over the country, deciding which areas need the military councils and what their powers should be.

The Councils will be able to restrict movement, organize transport of supplies and requisition food or other essentials.

Angop quoted from the text of the law, which said the measures were necessary because imperialism refused to recognize its defeat in Angola.

"Every day it perpetrates acts

of aggression, vandalism and banditry against the territory and civilian population, spreading death, destruction and suffering while working for Pretoria's racist regime, mercenaries and other gangs of

Last week 50 people were killed and 210 injured when a passenger train hit a land mine in eastern Angola. Unita has stepped up attacks in the south and centre of the country.

Almost every week it issues a

communiqué claiming the capture of a town or the defeat and killing of government troops, largely along vital Benguela railway.

Mr Paulo Jorge, the Foreign Minister, said in an interview carried by Angop that the attacks did not mean Unita occupied the whole area, but went on missions under the protection of South Africa, which controlled part of Cunene province, in the south.

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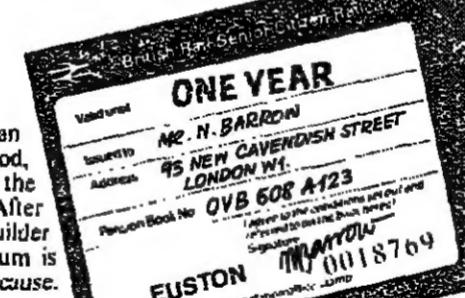
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Reagan may take more flexible approach after gesture by Castro

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration faced with a hostile House and growing doubts about the impact of United States-backed guerrillas in Nicaragua, is showing distinct signs of flexibility in its Central America policy.

President Reagan was especially receptive to a conciliatory interview given in Havana by Mr Fidel Castro and broadcast by United States television networks. The Cuban Leader said he was willing to support an agreement by all countries in the area which barred armed shipments from one state to another and required the withdrawal from Central America of all foreign advisers.

Mr Reagan greeted the highly visible - and uncharacteristic - gesture by giving Mr Castro "the benefit of the doubt in any negotiations and so forth." He felt there was a new openness to negotiations on Cuba's part and that resulted from the United States show of (military) strength in the region.

He added: "We will take the lead and we have said: 'Yes, we would like a negotiated settlement and a peace. If he is really serious about this, I think it's fine'."

The tone of the response does not. Administration officials insist, indicate a willingness by Mr Reagan to meet Mr Castro. He feels that the Organization of American States - long denounces by Mr Castro as a tool of the United States - is the best forum.

There is only lukewarm support, it seems, for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group made up of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. Even so, that avenue is being kept open: in two weeks Mr Reagan will meet his principal proponent, President de la Madrid of Mexico, who will leave the US in no doubt about the



widespread fears of a United States-inspired conflagration in Central America.

The immediate direction of US strategy is unclear and is further confused by different evaluations from within the Administration of the progress of United States-backed rebels in Nicaragua.

The most common opinion is

that if the Sandinista regime is still in power six months it will be so entrenched that only total war will dislodge it.

While some officials believe the Nicaraguan government is being seriously harassed, the more widespread belief is that it is more than capable for the foreseeable future of holding off the guerrillas, whose members are variously estimated at between 4,500 and 10,000.

That evaluation has led some commentators to believe that the Administration might accept the Sandinista regime as long as it was in the model of "national Communism", such as in Yugoslavia, and was not a base for Cuba or the Soviet Union.

Mr Reagan will soon face another Congressional obstacle to his Central America policy when the House considers the Intelligence Authorization Bill for the fiscal year beginning October 1. The Democratic majority on the House Intelligence Committee will rec-

ommend deleting all funds believed to have totalled \$90 million this year - for the Nicaraguan rebels.

According to legislative stu-

dents neither the Senate nor the White House could overturn a refusal by the House to authorize the spending of public money. The only possible White House remedy would be to invoke its authority to spend some funds without Congressional approval in an emergency.

That, however, would raise intense political controversy about what constitutes an emergency. But in any case, such a recourse would probably not provide nearly enough money for the guerrillas, who are said to be poorly equipped and more willing than able to destabilize the Sandinista government.

● MANAGUA: Nicaragua reported an air attack near the port of Corinto at the weekend and said a US warship had approached its coast in an offensive and provocative attitude, Reuter reports.

The Foreign Ministry said an unidentified aircraft had fired three rockets which had missed their target and exploded in the island.

The US frigate Clifton Sprague 992 had cruised to within 15 miles of the Nicaraguan coast two days before the air attack.

● TEGUCIGALPA: The US is to build a second radar station in Honduras as part of joint US - Honduran ground manoeuvres later this year, military sources said (Reuter reports). The station would be on Tiger Island.

Last Friday the US built a radar station near Tegucigalpa, which monitors air traffic and is reported to guide secret reconnaissance flights over Central America.

Contadora fail to ease tension

From Martha Hoeve, Panama City

Nine Latin American foreign ministers, meeting under the auspices of the "Contadora" Group, have made little progress towards reducing military tensions in Central America.

Although some ministers talked of substantial achievements, none was able to specify what they were. They conceded that that time was running out for diplomacy.

Señor Juan Amado, Foreign Minister of Panama, told a press conference that the increased militarization in Central America was of grave concern. "We recognize that we must speed up our diplomatic activities".

Señor Rodrigo Llorente, the Colombian Foreign Minister, stated that although President Reagan's dispatch of the United States naval flotilla to patrol off Nicaragua was not discussed, "we are all aware of this development".

The ministers from the four "Contadora" countries - Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia - and five Central American states - Nicaragua,

Fires sweep countryside as temperatures soar

By Our Foreign Staff

Hundreds of fires blazed in Italian and French countryside scorched by a heatwave yesterday as the start of the traditional August holiday rush brought long traffic queues.

In the toe of Italy, the village of Santa Maria Della Ionio lay in smouldering ruins and in another village 60 houses were destroyed by fire. Fires raged in Sardinia where police suspected there had been arson in some cases, seeking compensation payments from the European Community. A man was wounded there on Friday when firefighters were shot at, police said. More than 1,000 Italian troops were helping fight fires in the island.

In Corsica, French troops and firemen had most fires under control yesterday, but thousands of acres of forests are already burnt. In mainland France, woodlands near Mar-

A fire near the central Adriatic port of Split destroyed a large area of woodland.

Fifth Brigade withdrawn from Matabeleland

Harare (AP) - Troops of the 5,000-strong North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade, blamed for a wave of alleged atrocities against civilians in Matabeleland province, are being withdrawn to their barracks in the midlands. Western diplomats said yesterday.

The withdrawal of the troops, mostly of the dominant Shona tribe that support Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, is expected to ease tensions in the provinces which borders South Africa and Botswana.

It is alleged that the soldiers killed, tortured and raped hundreds of civilians and razed whole villages when they were sent to the province early this year to crack down on armed dissidents.

Diplomats say that the withdrawal of the troops from the province reflects military success against the dissidents

seilles were closed for fear of fires.

An estimated 5.2 million motorists jammed French roads this weekend. In Italy, the Interior Ministry said more than six million vehicles were on the roads during Friday and Saturday. Temperatures in parts of France reached records of 40C (104F).

Hundreds of tourists in the Riviera resort of Juan-les-Pins ignored a pollution warning on Saturday, swimming in a sewage-filled bay to get relief from the heat.

In Yugoslavia, more than 2,000 firefighters struggled throughout the night to control a forest fire threatening the resort of Dubrovnik. Officials said the danger was finally averted just after dawn when the wind changed.

A fire near the central Adriatic port of Split destroyed a large area of woodland.

Iran seizes key peaks on border

Tehran (Reuter) - Iran said yesterday that its forces hoisted the nation's flag on three key border heights seized in a fresh offensive against Iraq and that its troops captured two frontier posts in the central sector of the Gulf War battlefield.

It said that more than 1,200 Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded and over 100 taken prisoner, but gave no details of its own casualties.

Iran launched the offensive, the second in a week, early on Saturday with the stated aims of driving Iraqi troops out of Iranian territory around the town of Mehran and capturing high ground along the border.

Tehran radio did not make clear on which side of the frontier the three border heights lay. But a communiqué announcing the capture of the first two suggested they were in Iranian territory. It said they had been in Iraqi hands since the start of the Gulf War in September 1980, when Iraqi forces invaded Iran.

The Communiqué said Iranian forces had also recaptured the Iranian border post of Farrokhabad, taken an Iraqi post at Dorraji and now controlled the road south on the Iranian side of the border towards the town of Dehloran.

The National News Agency quoted a front-line commander as saying that fighting was raging around the road.

A leaflet issued by the Tehran authorities in February showed the Iraqis holding a narrow strip of Iranian territory along this part of the border, with the front line between the two armies apparently on or near the Mehran-Dehloran road. It also showed Iraqi troops holding a finger of Iranian territory jutting into Iraq just west of Mehran.

In Yugoslavia, more than 2,000 firefighters struggled throughout the night to control a forest fire threatening the resort of Dubrovnik. Officials said the danger was finally averted just after dawn when the wind changed.

A fire near the central Adriatic port of Split destroyed a large area of woodland.

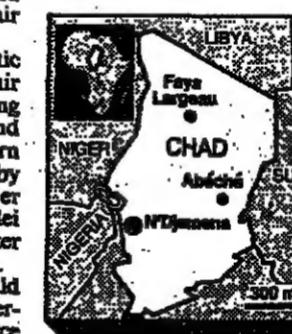
Chad demands combat planes

Ndjamena (Reuter) - Pro-Government militants in Chad took to the streets yesterday to demand that the United States, France and other nations send in combat aircraft in response to alleged Libyan air attacks in the civil war which has raged in the capital for most of the last 17 years.

As thousands of supporters of President Hissene Habré's Government demonstrated here, informed sources said Government officials had already approached Paris and Washington as well as Sudan, Zaire and Morocco to ask them for air cover.

Government and diplomatic sources said the Libyan air force had resumed bombing raids on positions in and around the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau, seized by the rebel forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei on June 24 and recaptured after a four-hour battle on Saturday.

If confirmed, the raids would represent the first direct intervention of the Libyan air force



Anger over Mafia killing puts pressure on Craxi

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Angry reactions to the latest Mafia murders and to Italy's incapacity to meet the problem of summer fires which are known to have cost eight lives

gives a sense of urgency to the forming of a new government. Most commentators feel it will be ready by Wednesday.

Signed Bettino Craxi, who is due to be Italy's first Socialist Prime Minister, will tonight have further consultations with leaders of the five parties with whom he intends forming a new coalition.

They met on Saturday, and the session went well; but the outstanding economic problems have still to be faced. Inflation is still running at about 16 per cent, and cuts in public

sector spending are seen to be essential to the new government's economic policy.

The killing in Palermo on Friday of the Judge Rocco Cianci brought changes in Signor Craxi's programme on law and order. The enormous fires in Calabria and in Sardinia have once again raised problems of defence against civil disasters.

What may be disturbing Signor Craxi even more is the Communist opposition's attack on his ideas for a government that accepts right-wing policies, notwithstanding the losses suffered by the conservative Christian Democrats in the June general election.

First test tube quads awaited in Australia

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

One of Melbourne's two *in vitro* fertilization teams may have come up with another first, the world's first test tube quadruplets.

Doctors at the Royal Women's Hospital have disclosed that a Melbourne woman is 12 weeks pregnant with quadruplets.

Dr Andrew Speirs, of the Women's Gynaecologist, said that his patient, aged about 30, "is very pleased, though slightly surprised".

Dr Speirs said it was surprising that all four of the fertilized eggs implanted in the woman should have developed to this stage.

Oil fraud arrest

Mexico City (Reuter) - Senior Jorge Diaz Serano, a former director of the Mexican state oil company Pemex, has been sentenced to six months gaol or a fine of \$20 for each day of the sentence for making false statements to the authorities, according to the official news agency AJM.

Soviet vandals

Moscow (AP) - The party youth newspaper *Pravda* reported widespread vandalism on electric trains serving Moscow suburbs and urged passengers to do more to stop hooligans smashing up the carriages. "Radio fans" were accused of stealing a total of 2,720 loudspeakers from trains.

Crash kills 13

Cape Town (AP) - A bus overturned near Atlantis, a housing development for Coloured (mixed-race) people north of here, killing 13 people and injuring 51.

China cricket

Hongkong - St George's cricket club here will make an historic tour of China at the end of next month, playing a series of matches against teams of local foreign diplomatic staff which will be watched by the Chinese.

Nigerian Army on elections alert

Lagos (Reuter) - Nigeria's Army has been placed on alert by President Shehu Shagari in case of disturbances during the country's elections starting next Saturday, administration officials said yesterday.

"If anybody causes trouble during the elections, I will not hesitate to send troops to quell it," the President was quoted as saying by the News Agency of Nigeria.

Officials said the Army would remain in its barracks during the five weeks of presidential, national and state elections, but would be deployed if the situation got out of police control.

Metric error made jet land

Ottawa - Air Canada, the state-owned airline, is reviewing its metric conversion procedures after a near disaster last week when one of its jets ran out of fuel during a flight.

A mistake was made in converting imperial measurements to metric ones in fueling a Boeing 767, carrying 65 people, which had to make an emergency landing hundreds of miles short of its destination.

Basque deaths

San Sebastian (AFP) - Two Civil Guards were shot dead yesterday at Guetaria, in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, police said. They were guarding a quarry when two young people opened fire on them and escaped in a car.

Aquino shock

Manila (AFP) - A Philippines military court has reaffirmed the death sentence against the opposition leader, former Senator Benigno Aquino, at present in the United States but expected to return here by mid-August, the *Manila Times* newspaper reported. The sentence had been set aside by President Marcos to give Mr Aquino a chance to present witnesses.

Pilot sentenced

Maputo (Reuter) - Clive Cissula, British pilot of a South African-registered light aircraft which made an unauthorized landing in Mozambique, has been sentenced to six months gaol or a fine of £20 for each day of the sentence for making false statements to the authorities, according to the official news agency AJM.

Eating out

Stockholm - Miro Baresic, a Croat nationalist serving a life sentence here for killing the Yugoslav Ambassador in 1971, ended a hunger strike at the weekend after 45 days. The Government denies making any concessions to Mr Baresic.

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THE ARTS

PUBLISHING

Machine minded

It could only happen in the USA. Which means that it will happen here a year or two thereafter. At the recent ABA, the annual American booksellers' gathering, Time-Life had in attendance on their stand a four-foot talking robot which astounded passers-by and enthused them about an autumn publication, *Life in Space*. As a result of the presence of the robot, the publisher at the next stand, Tom Congdon of Congdon & Weed, had difficulty in persuading delegates to look at his books. What Congdon did was to sign up Ed Fish, the actor inside the robot, to write his memoirs, *My Life as a Robot*.

This year's Booker Prize judges will be spending much of what remains of the summer reading through publishers' offerings for what is still Britain's most newsworthy literary award. Publishers are allowed to submit a maximum of four titles each, which is tough on houses such as Cape who publish a lot of trendy fiction, and rough on the judges if certain other houses enter their full quota.

The date for submission of entries has passed although the judges may call in any title they think worthy of consideration even if its publisher did not. Certain publishers resolutely refuse to reveal what they have entered in case the authors of novels which have not been submitted complain and think of moving with their next book to imprint with fewer potential prize-winning novelists.

Last year *The Bookseller* persuaded Martyn Goff of the National Book League, which administers the Booker, to slip them the complete list of titles submitted, and it is to be assumed that the same will happen this year. Already, as if to preempt that, Andre Deutsch has told anyone interested the three titles he has entered. Two are first novels which will go nowhere, the third is Molly Keane's new book which may get somewhere because she has been on the short list before, and there is a tradition (though not breakable) that once an author has been on the short list, with one book it is easier for him or her to get there again with another.

The judges this year are the New Zealand-born Fay Weldon, chairperson, whose own new novel will be published this autumn is presumably ineligible unless her fellow judges insist it has to win; Angela Carter, novelist, reviewer and Gothic essayist; Terence Kilmarin, debonair literary editor of *The Observer* and translator of Proust; Libby Purves, yachtswoman, erstwhile broadcaster, former editor of *The Tatler* and common reader; and Peter Porter, Australian, critic and poet.

At the judges' first meeting, Libby Purves said she hoped that they would not feel obliged to give the £10,000 to some feminist tract. Whether or not this was said to bait the judges, Angela Carter was baited. No doubt Fay Weldon moderated, and poet chatted to literary editor. At the recent dinner where the judges were entertained by the chairman Michael Caine and fellow Bookers McConnell top brass, Fay Weldon made a speech explaining what the judges should be looking for in the novels under consideration which upstaged Mr Caine.

It is generally agreed that this season's new British fiction is overall, weaker than for a few years. The prize, notwithstanding Ms Purves, will probably go to a novel written by a woman published by a small, undercapitalized, little known imprint.

Craddock nodded, a few weeks ago, in writing that the NBE administrates the Somerset Maugham and Hawthornden prizes (and the latter for the first time this year was worth £750); it is the Society of Authors. And Lisa St Aubin de Teran won the second of her two prizes, a Gregory Award, for her poetry.

E. J. Craddock

The Two Pigeons
Covent Garden

The most gratifying feature of the Royal Ballet's short summer season, which ended at Covent Garden on Saturday, is that (although the ranks of principal dancers are still overstrength with golden offices) the policy of trying to make chances for the younger talents has been continued and even reinforced.

On Saturday afternoon it was Stephen Sherriff's turn to dance the leading role in *The Two Pigeons* for the first time. This has been quite a season for Sherriff, a scintillating Puck in

British fidelity to Wagner's instructions

Opera: John Higgins reviews Siegfried at Bayreuth

In an age much concerned with musical authenticity, whether of scores or instruments, why should there not be an equal reverence for original stage directions? That is the question clearly posed by the Hall-Dudley Ring after its third evening at Bayreuth. In turning the *Ring* back into a fairy-tale of gods and heroes, villains and dragons, forests and rivers, they have followed Wagner's instructions to the letter in all but a handful of instances, the most notable being the absence of a horse to carry off Brünnhilde and Siegfried at the end of the second act of *Walküre*. And, since Bayreuth is notoriously unwilling to accept the first version of any new production as also being the last, that horse could well be there when the *Ring* returns next year.

So, for the first two acts of *Siegfried*, William Dudley has provided a pair of highly realistic sets. Mime, like Fafner, lives in a cave with fine view of the trees through the entrance. Clearly he is in a better way of business than most Mimes, to judge from the size of the furnace and bellows, and rarely have the technical details of work in the smithy been so carefully delineated.

A Married Man (Channel 4) has carried some of the longest conversations ever televised; in the time it took Clare Strickland, miraculously risen from the grave, to discuss God and socialism both of them died. If she had been in a UN debate, the other delegates would have walked out in protest.

Tempation, it seems, was something to think about when F-cooked the children's "fish fingers", but the director might have tried to lighten the tone, at least, by showing us the fish fingers.

Anthony Hopkins, playing John Strickland, has never looked more pained. His whole acting career, going from pre-adolescence to pinnacle of agony, led

Fafner's premises are in a darker part of the forest, but they do come with a private watering hole and there is every reason for the dragon to feel irritation when Siegfried starts padding in it. It could easily serve for the Wolf's Glen in *Frienschaft* until Fafner and Mime are slain and the gloomy, dripping trees are transformed into summer green in one of the most magical lighting changes seen so far, as Siegfried follows the Waterbird's call.

Siegfried opened not only with a new tenor in the title role (Manfred Jung for Renger Goldberg, who left at the dress rehearsal) but a stand-in Wotan as well; Siegmund Niemeyer cancelled because of a throat infection a couple of hours before the performance. Sent Merup took over. So the oak Mime and a backstage bear left of the original cast Bayreuth was not exactly fielding the first team.

Parts of the audience were unsympathetic to these substitutions: Jung carefully holding himself back for later in the evening and Norum firm enough of voice but articulating poorly as Wotan. Peter Haage as the grimy, hunch-backed Mime, one of Germany's

new crop of actor-singers, was the clear star. In Act II Jung allowed a little more of Siegfried to show through, the uncontrolled adolescent who grows up by the all-too-human way of killing (Fafner and Mime), listening (to the Woodbird) and finally loving (Brünnhilde).

Fafner is a magnificent monster, scaly, spiky, with flashing eyes and only just missing with the goblet of venom spat at Siegfried. The battle, with Dieter Schweikart's amplified bass sounding at its best, and looks too one-sided, but Fafner's head gives a supreme phallic roar before falling into final desecration as Siegfried announces his name. It is a mistake, though, for Siegfried to throw the dead Mime into the Fafner-pond before stuffing him into the cave. Sylvia Greenberg's Woodbird could have sounded lighter and more airborne.

And so, via Erda, a young and sexy-sounding Anne Gjevange, a singer very much to be watched, to Brünnhilde's mountain retreat. The top slice of the Dudley sandwich reappears through the skies, completing a full trajectory

backstage to front, with the sleeping Brünnhilde presumably strapped on upside down at the start of the flight.

Siegfried's cry "Das ist kein Mann" usually gets a laugh, but it has rarely been more apposite. Hildegard Behrens is the most feminine of Brünnhildes and she has changed from the St Joan of *Walküre* to a young girl entranced by a golden boy. Behrens for the last section of the opera unleashed a stream of burnished tone. Jung, well aware of the competition on stage, had saved himself for these moments and gave Siegfried some heroic sound. The voice may be small and none too well-coloured, but Jung is supremely professional in making best use of his resources.

As at the end of *Walküre* Sir Georg Solti let the passions take over in the orchestra with sumptuous romantic sound. As on the first two evenings everything is most carefully paced, showing that Solti has completely rethought his approach to the *Ring*. When Decca come to record this Bayreuth *Ring*, as they are expected to next year, it is certainly not going to sound like the earlier Solti version.



Peter Haage's Mime: clearly the star

Television

Marital problems

up to the moment when he broke down on the garden bench. Throughout the series he has hardly been able to speak – you could boil an egg in the pauses between his words – but then he will begin to talk very quickly, cramming so many words into such a small space that the other characters relapse into stunned silence. Then he stops; his eyes wander in a marked manner. He is looking for something else to worry about.

The whole drama has been

rather hypnotic, in the way that slowly moving objects can mesmerize unsuspecting rabbits. All those acres of guilt and conscience led up to a revelation last night which might have come straight out of an American soap-opera. Graham Greene and *Dynasty* fastened together with some old rope.

There was marital problems also in *The Last Company Car* (Central): here was Tommy making love to his wife, but all he could really think about was his new Ford Fiesta. Perhaps it

had less body rust. When he is made redundant he decides to shoot his former employer, having first bored him to death with some agitprop sentiments: "You with your public schools and your private education."

There are few television dramas these days which do not concentrate on the theme of unemployment, although the combined effect of good intentions and bad art adds a new horror to that social problem. But perhaps the intentions of last night's play were not as good as all that: the unemployed man was portrayed as a homicidal buffoon. Is this the backlash?

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Sher's dazzling villainy

Tartuffe
The Pit

The assumption behind Bill Alexander's ferociously brilliant production is that *Tartuffe* is much too serious and alarming a work to be insulated behind any English equivalent of French classical style.

The greatest compliment I can bestow on Christopher Hamption's translation is that – unlike the virtuous versions of Tony Harrison and Richard Wilbur – you hardly notice it. Plain, perfectly phrased blank verse does the job, and when there is a quotable line, such as Tartuffe's solemn announcement that forgiveness is "just not on" from God's point of view, it is there simply to illuminate character. Nothing gets between the spectator and the sight of a sensible man betraying his family, in the false conviction that he is obeying God.

Together they share a conspiratorial relationship, conveying the private side of Tartuffe that Molière omitted to supply. Sher's performance is one of dazzling Mephistophelian villainy: passing from lechery to piety in a single breath, achieving his first victory over his enemies by simulating the signs of the stigma, and executing spell-binding changes from sanctimonious benevolence to the appetite of a succubus with the aid of an obscene flickering tongue. I have never seen a greater Molière performance.

Irving Wardle

Promenade Concerts

BBCPO/Downes
Nash/Friend
Albert Hall/Radio 3

A Friday evening blockbuster and a Saturday evening serenade provided the weekend's first two Proms: the blockbuster was impressive, in a blunt sort of way, the serenade was wholly delightful.

Friday's Prom was the last of three by the BBC Philharmonic, and included the massive "Leningrad" Symphony of Shostakovich. Hard to recapture now the impact that this naively strident tale of battles seems to have had in the dark days of the Second World War: the symphony had nearly 100 hearings in America the year after it was written – no wonder Bartok was moved to parody its irritating march theme in his Concerto for Orchestra.

Now, of course, the Bartok piano concerto is far better known than the Shostakovich original – and with justice. Thanks to Edward Downes for the disinterment of this piece must be tempered by the reflection that it is, on the whole, pretty awful music. That first movement march, growing from the relentless tap of the snare drum – seemingly twice as long as *Bolero* and half as effective – is crude in outline, and there is a terrible moment in the coda when the snare drum starts again and one fears the whole exercise will self-repeating.

The work has not been staged in Britain for more than a century, and it is something of a pity that for first-time audiences much of its quintessentially Gallic nonchalance and evanescent charm are inevitably smoothed over in a production whose whole-hearted *joue-dé-vivre* nevertheless brings it back credibly and creditably to the repertoire.

Hilary Finch

in Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto, a work which not so long ago the BBC's Controller of Music defended excluding from the Proms on the basis that we had to distinguish between "the very popular and the very great". A riveting performance could have justified the piece's return, but – perhaps the heat was at work again – Elisabeth Leonskaja gave a splashy, vigorous but uncontrolled reading, full of bumps.

We have come to expect bright, imaginative planning from the Nasu Ensemble, but in Saturday's programme they (perhaps with the help of the BBC) surpassed themselves. Czech and Russian chamber works rubbed shoulders, with the clever link of jazz between the strings of the stigma, and executing spell-binding changes from sanctimonious benevolence to the appetite of a succubus with the aid of an obscene flickering tongue. I have never seen a greater Molière performance.

Nicholas Kenyon

The latter was the evening's curiosity: a ballet for kitchen implements which turned out to be more of a music-hall knees-up, wittily scored and full of tunes which nearly turned into Twenties hits.

In the effort to project the small-scale music in the Albert Hall there was a little strenuous over-blowing from the wind in the evening's two subtler pieces, Janacek's spicy old-man's hymn to youth, *Mladi* (which was never crisply articulated), and Dvorak's gloriously relaxed Serenade in D minor. But the scamperings of the trio in the Dvorak minuet were beautifully done, and the ensemble's hard edge returned in a splendidly pungent finale: Stravinsky's *Renard*, wisely projected by the singers, and firmly conducted by Lionel Friend.

Eric Sander

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SPECTRUM

Sugar's bitter harvest

TWO youths slash the face of a baby girl in her pram while robbing her mother... An eight-year-old handicapped child is beaten up and thrown over a wall by older boys... A woman aged 83 is attacked in her own home, gagged, raped and robbed of her small savings by youths she had befriended... Young vandals set a city bus alight, forcing terrified passengers to flee as the upper deck is gutted within minutes... A four-year-old girl is snatched from a country lane, sexually assaulted and murdered... A man strolls into a crowded supermarket, empties a can of petrol over women and children, tosses a lit match at them, and escapes with the screams of his victims ringing in his ears... Stories like these would once have convulsed us with horror. Today they are commonplace. This chilling selection came from a cursory glance through just one week's newspapers: some were reported in a single paragraph. We have become desensitized to violence.

We accept that violent crime - brutal, unprovoked, often unmotivated - is a fact of life in western society today. More and more its victims are those unable to protect themselves: women, old people, the physically handicapped, children and babies.

Just as disturbingly, the assailants are becoming younger all the time. In the 25 years from 1952 to 1977, the rate of arrest in the United States for murder, assault, rape and manslaughter doubled among the 15 to 25 age group and trebled among those aged between 15 and 17. But it increased six-fold among children under 15. In London last year there were over 1,600 attacks on bus drivers and conductors: most of them by schoolchildren.

What turns ordinary people into violent criminals? Why do children become vandals and sadistic brutes?

There is endless debate about the causes, covering a wide range of psychological and social factors such as unemployment, poverty, inner-city tensions, racial problems, disadvantage and deprivation, too much violence on TV and video nasties. And the solutions discussed range from harsher jail sentences to a taste of military discipline. But in all the discussions, one factor is seldom, if ever, considered: diet.

Could there be a connexion between poor diet and anti-social behaviour? Could eating the wrong food help turn children into hooligans? Most people would dismiss the idea as far-fetched, but over the years evidence that this could actually be the case has been steadily accumulating.

Last twentieth century diet is a disaster for millions in the West, especially among the poor and their children. For many of them, the staple of their diet is highly refined carbohydrate - white sugar and white flour, both stripped of so many vitamins and other important nutrients. Other serious nutrient losses occur when food is canned, frozen and processed. Thousands of chemical additives are poured into the products, of which few are tested for their effect on the central nervous system and never in combination. Fruit and vegetables are polluted by residues of pesticides and fungicides never meant for human consumption; fish is contaminated with toxic metal wastes accumulating in the world's oceans; meat and chicken by drugs added to animal feeds; lead - a potent poison - is building up in our environment. Researchers have looked for possible links between these factors and the growth in violent crime, but in the past two or three years they have concentrated increasingly on just one area: hypoglycaemia, or low blood sugar. And the arch-criminal of the piece may

It is one of our basic foodstuffs, enjoyed the world over in a million different forms. But research in America now suggests that Sugar has a darker side, one that can turn an apparently normal person into a violent criminal. The research has produced evidence that sugar, and diet in general, can change behaviour patterns in humans. And it has started a new train of thought on how to deal with offenders

well turn out to be sugar, that pure, white and deadly substance which the world consumes in ever-growing quantities.

Whole foods eaten in a healthy diet are slowly broken down into glucose in the bloodstream, and the excess is stored in the liver as glycogen, the process being delicately monitored by hormones. The efficient function of the brain, which uses up more than 25 per cent of the body's glucose supplies, depends on the maintenance of those levels of glucose, or blood sugar.

But refined sugar - sucrose is a concentrated carbohydrate, converted so quickly into glucose that the blood sugar level rocks. The pancreas pours out insulin to bring the level plunging down again, and in turn the adrenal glands respond by releasing epinephrine as a signal to the liver to pour out more blood sugar, thus raising the level again.

These sudden drops in blood sugar evoke the condition known as hypoglycaemia, in which messages from the brain controlling mood, motivation and learning are perpetually disrupted. The result may be a sudden burst of temper, aggression, anti-social behaviour, as well as depression, changes of mood, confusion, fatigue and irritability. Caffeine, alcohol, smoking, and exposure to allergens can all trigger this unbalancing of the body chemistry, but nothing triggers it faster, or more predictably, than sugar.

Significantly, the rise in sugar consumption has exactly paralleled the rise in violent crime: today we eat something like 5½ tablespoons of sugar

daily for every man, woman and child in Britain: one family, consisting of father, mother, daughter aged four and a six-month-old baby used 11 pounds of sugar a week, apart from that consumed in biscuits, cakes, puddings, soft drinks, breakfast cereals, sweet pickle and even canned vegetables. The average American gets through 128 pounds of sugar a year, but children consume much more than adults with their sweets, chocolate, ice-creams and fizzy drinks.

Interest in the sugar-crime hypothesis was heightened by a study in America in 1975, which found that 85 per cent of offenders checked were found to have low blood sugar.

A separate study in America in 1980 showed that a large percentage of juvenile delinquents tested were found to be eating more than 400 pounds of sugar a year in various forms.

One of the most energetic researchers into the diet-crime link is Alexander Schauss, a former probation officer in the United States. While helping heroin junkies in Harlem in the 1960s, he noticed that those eating a healthy diet found it far easier to kick the drug habit than those living on high sugar "junk" food.

And while working with the South Dakota youth service, he found that those groups homes with a better record of rehabilitation were the ones providing the juveniles with a better diet. In one home, the inmates had their own vegetable garden and were not allowed sugar, coffee or tea. They ate only "wholesome" food. Juveniles there stayed for an average of only three months, compared to a State average of 18 months.

In the late 1970s, Schauss set up the American Institute for Biosocial Research, concentrating on the biochemical and environmental causes of anti-social behaviour. At first he was regarded by orthodox social workers, doctors and nutritionists as something of a quack.

"I found that my colleagues in the criminal justice system were ready to be impressed," he said. "The resistance came from the medical establishment. I suggested to them over and over again that our science was too immature at this time to make judgments about whether or not our approach was scientifically valid, but that if nutrition could reduce recidivist rates and prevent young people from entering into the criminal system, it was at least worthy of investigation."

His argument was successful, and today Schauss is increasingly consulted by those dealing with young offenders. He has orchestrated research programmes, lectured worldwide, and has trained thousands of social workers to initiate and carry out similar programmes.

In 1977, a US Senate Select Committee on nutrition and human needs heard an Ohio probation officer, Mrs Barbara Reed, testify to her success in treating offenders by diet. The offenders were tested for hypoglycaemia with a written questionnaire. She found that a high proportion of the people she questioned not only appeared to be hypoglycaemic, but responded remarkably well to being placed on a diet to correct the condition: no sugar, coffee, alcohol, sweets or processed food containing

additives. By 1975 one of the judges was already instructing defendants:

"Mrs Reed is going to put you on a diet, and you will stay on it or you will go to jail because you will be back in trouble if you go off it". She said that out of 252 offenders who had stayed on her diet, not one had returned to court.

Among those impressed by her testimony were the directors of the US Naval Correctional Centre in Seattle, who decided to cross off white sugar and white flour from the menu. A year later they reported that there was a reduction in sickness, a reduction in medications needed, and a 12 per cent reduction in disciplinary reports.

But the strongest evidence yet of a link between crime and diet is contained in the results of a two-year study set up by Stephen Schoenthaler, Professor of Criminology at California State University.

The study involved 276 chronic young offenders aged between 12 and 18 living in a Virginia correction centre. Only a few of the subjects knew that they were acting as guinea pigs. They were led to believe that the vanishing soft drinks machine, and the disappearance of their favourite ice-creams, puddings, cookies - even the sugar bowls on the tables - was purely for health reasons at the whim of their director, who was known to be a keen vegetarian.

The results were startling. The number of well-behaved juveniles jumped by 71 per cent; the number of chronic offenders went down by 50 per cent; and the incidence of anti-social behaviour fell by an average of 47 per cent.

And the evidence is finally beginning to impress. Under Alexander Schauss's direction, the Institute for Biosocial Research launched 95 programmes in the USA and elsewhere, with intensive training courses for the professionals involved.

"It has taken 13 years to set it all up," Schauss says, "and we're unwilling to hand it over as a complete technological package complete with all the information, unless we feel it's going to be handled properly. The first thing that has to be done is to get all professional people interested and informed about it. The state in the forefront of the research is Alabama. For eight solid working days we trained their entire social services staff, right from the top man down. They had to remodel their own lifestyles at the same time: you can't impress on children the necessity of giving up cokes and smoking all the time."

A month ago, Schauss lectured on his work to a symposium on international nutrition at Surfers' Paradise in Queensland, Australia. The directors of Queensland's social services went along to listen. They were so enthusiastic about what they heard that he's flying back to Queensland next month to set up a ten-year nutritional programme for schools and remedial homes.

Schauss, however, is careful to emphasise the limitations of his work. "I don't know anyone here who regards diet as a panacea; and certainly nobody here believes that crime is caused by poor diet: it's one of many factors. But the more severe a person's behavioural problems, the more likely he is to have physiological problems too: what we have begun to realise is that when a person is placed on a good diet, at least it gives him or her the chemistry to respond to direction, information, to education. There have been a lot of programmes, a lot of studies - and not one of them has failed to show substantial positive results."

Barbara Griggs

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research HISTORIOGRAPHY

Scots myth

Scotland fights back! For far too long, some of the younger Scottish historians think Scotland has been regarded as the poor relation of England, its history judged by English standards, appropriate for English traditions - and has been found wanting. The two nations' treatment comes together in the person of James VI of Scotland and I of England, writes Jenny Wormald, of the University of

Hopkins, of Brunel University, a classicist turned sociologist: this is because there is still little data about the Ancient World that allows for a plasticity of interpretation that is not permitted in quite the same way to historians of later periods, hedged around as they are by the oppressive majesty of facts and figures. In Hopkins's own case, this takes the form of a recreation of the phenomenon of brother-sister marriages which constituted about a third of all marriages in Roman Egypt in the third century AD and an examination of gladiatorial sports, both of which cause us to re-examine our views about the historical specificity of taboos about incest and murder. And for Moses Finley it means taking the model of slavery in the American south to illuminate the system of slavery in the Ancient World.

Old habits

The move away from the history of the past was chronicle as a sequence of dates, to "total history", which looks instead at the broad processes of change to provide a background to political events, has become accepted over the past 15 years that historians, particularly French historians, have turned to look at the history of attitudes, mentalities, and have engaged in various exercises in emphatic reconstructions of the past.

In Britain this has proved particularly fruitful for some historians of the Ancient World. According to Keith

Shorpe and John Morris, "the English historian of James VI and I Two Kings One?" She instances the Anglo-centric view of a modern English historian of James which sees him as "suspect to the English... his ungracious presence, mumbbling speech and dirty ways did not inspire respect... it was clear that the sanctity of the monarchy itself would soon be called into

question", and a Scottish historian's view of James as "a man of very remarkable political ability and sagacity in deciding on policy and of conspicuous tenacity in having it carried out... he was assuredly the most successful of his line in governing Scotland". Englishmen both then and now, Wormald argues, have wilfully ignored the political power and effectiveness of the Scottish parliament because it lacked the sophisticated institutional arrangements of the English model.

Solid theory

In the heady days of the 1960s when ideology was (just) king, historians were a priesthood for revolution and change and were continually reapplying social and political structures for evidence of instability. Now, in these sober and pragmatic times, the stability and continuity of institutions commands more interest. A good example of this approach is the recent work done on the origins of the Civil War by such historians as Conrad Russell, Kevin Sharpe and John Morrill.

This has rejected the idea of the inevitable collapse of a moribund state when faced with the political fervour of a population increased by royal

encroachments. Rather they stress the basic stability - even dynamism - of the state and the passivity, content and neutrality of the majority of the population. They sit the origins of the Civil War in the conjunction of two extraordinary sets of circumstances - the blunders and political ineptitudes of one man, Charles I, and the unique position of a powerful parliament under threat at the end of hostilities with Scotland, and emphasize that the war was made by a handful of activists rather than a disengaged gentry.

Growing interest

The study of business history gets another boost from the work of the business unit at the LSE and

the study of business unit at the LSE and

the study of business unit at the LSE and

the study of business unit at the LSE and

moreover... Miles Kington

Full of Eastern promise

You don't really notice slow drivers in cities, because everyone has to drive slowly in cities - it's in the country where they really come into their own. You know the kind I mean. They go through 30 mph limits at a steady 25 mph and then, as soon as the road is decongested, they shoot up to a breathtaking 29 mph. Soon there is a line of impatient cars behind them, each one of which overtakes the slow driver as and when it can, and sometimes when it can't, and before long it's your turn to overtake. You know it's going to be dangerous, but you feel the pressure of all the drivers behind you, willing you to make a split for it. Go on. Do it. There probably isn't a huge hurry coming the other way.

And as you are dicing with death in your mind, like a poker player with a bad hand and an urge to stake more money on it, you find yourself looking at the back of the slow driver's head. It's the kind of back of head you aren't going to get any help from. It's solid and immovable. It has a message for you. And the message is: Go on, overtake and kill yourself. I've seen lots of people die trying to overtake me. One more won't make any difference.

Occasionally the slow driver will slow down, if that were possible, to wave at a passing pedestrian, sometimes a pedestrian who is actually overtaking him, and it's then you realize why he is driving slowly. He's a local, and one of the passengers of his day was waving at friends, which he couldn't do if he were driving at the 55 mph we are all willing him up to. Well, I don't know about you, but when I realize this I'll ease off and I start waving at all his friends. They all wave back. It's amazing how many friends I have out to have in East Anglia. And how relaxing it is driving at 29 mph.

I say East Anglia, because these reflections came to me last week on a drive from Southwold to Kings Lynn. Another reflection which came to me is that there are no roads leading from Southwold to Kings Lynn, only roads leading somewhere else. I should have known this before I started, when I asked an inhabitant of Southwold how to get to Kings Lynn. "God knows", he said. He'd never met anyone before who wanted to go there. Probably there never had been anyone. Anyway, I found myself wandering down a lot of brown B roads where I made my second interesting observation on East Anglia: East Anglian petrol is totally different once you get off the main road.

Jet, Total, Fina and BP may dominate the A roads, like the Soviet forces in Afghanistan, but once into the back lanes you find the guerrilla petrol stations taking over. Phoenix, Anglo, Freedom, Valiant, Little David - they all sound like Saxon remnants occupying the countryside where the big boys dare not go. And no doubt giving the locals the amazing power of motorizing at 29 mph. Thanks to Valiant, everyone now waves to me as I pass. Valiant, the friendly petrol.

And the third discovery is that the staple crop of East Anglia is not corn, mustard or broad beans; it is festivals. No town is too small, no church too crumbly, to house a festival. Like jam in Alice in Wonderland, they are all last week or next week, but nevertheless from every field leans a sign promising a festival. Even villages which are too poor to have a festival can put up a sign saying that they had one last week.

In very low-lying areas, such as Beccles, the festivals turn into regattas, and in some places they have carnivals, but carnivals are only festivals without a string quartet. In fact, the five grades of festival can be determined in terms of a quartet.

1. Top festivals, with a top string quartet.

2. Rising festivals, with a string quartet which is going to be very famous very soon, even though it is now quite unknown.

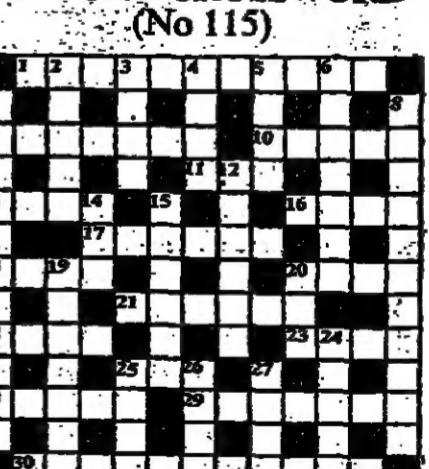
3. Small festivals with a quartet from the far side of the county - the Suffolk Youth String Quartet, as it were.

4. Very small festivals with quartets from the village.

5. Tiny festivals with no music, only flags arranging. But at least they have the option of growing up into a carnival if they want to.

Was it my imagination, or did I see a sign towards the end of my journey reading: "Last Festival before Kings Lynn"? I'm not sure. I was too busy keeping down to 29 mph and waving to local farmers at the time.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 115)



ACROSS

- 1 Shaky mover (11)
- 2 United (5)
- 3 Is seated (4)
- 4 Froid plant (4)
- 5 Cry of pain (4)
- 6 Elder (7)
- 7 Special payments (11)
- 8 Condominiums (11)
- 11 Lot of many (3)
- 12 Headache (4)
- 13 Eye cover (6)
- 14 Dotted recess (6)
- 15 Weapons (4)
- 16 Upset (6)
- 17 Wild goat (4)
- 18 Area unit (4)
- 19 Rough youth (3)
- 20 Egg (3)
- 21 Prized best (7)
- 22 Weather study (11)
- 23 Game (5)
- 24 Hold fast (5)
- 25 Woody plant (4)
- 26 Beloved (4)
- 27 Testament (4)

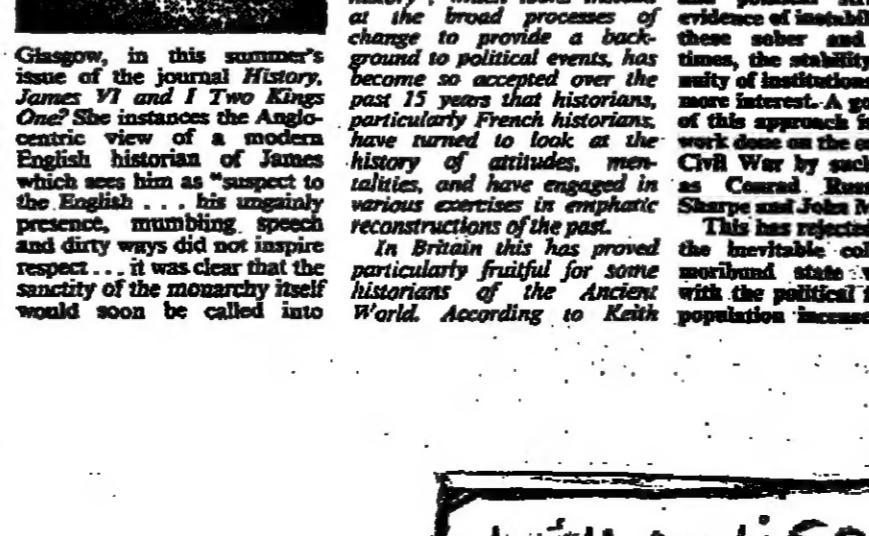
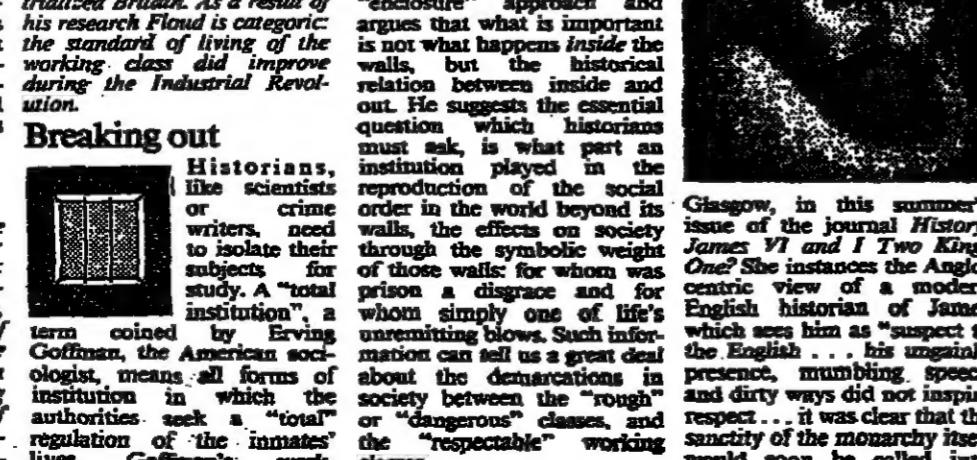
DOWN

- 1 Landing 5 Disc 9 Rue 5 Miracle 16 Applied 18 Iron 21 Get on 22 Adapter 23 Col 24 Elect 25 Theatre
- 2 United 3 Inconvenience 4 Great 5 Decontaminant 6 Single 7 Overdrive 13 Strange 15 Naphtha 17 Dealt 19 Octet 20 Bus

Juliet Gardiner

High standards

Historians like Professor Roderick Floud of Birkbeck College, University of London, are involved in a group research project using the complementary skills of economists, biologists, statisticians and computer tech-



MODERN TIMES



**A
sideways
look at
the British
way of life**

Here's what Lytton Strachey, the naughty girl, was doing in the National Gallery in June 1930:

"There was a black-haired tart marching around in india-rubber boots, and longing to be picked up. We both lingered in the strangest manner in front of various masterpieces - wandering from room to room. Then on looking round I perceived a more attractive tart - fair-haired this time - a pink face and plenty of vitality. So I transferred my attentions, and began to move in his direction when on looking more closely I observed that it was the Prince of Wales - no doubt at all - a custodian, bowing and scraping, and Philip Sassoon also in attendance..."

There must be hundreds of equally juicy anecdotes told in the privacy of museum staff-rooms where the attendants put their feet up for a few minutes' tea-break. But museum attendants are frustratingly discreet: they take a pride in their good relations with the public, and are ever alert to any breach in that vast amorphous abstract, security.

On duty, they talk to each other like people at a grand cocktail party, constantly glancing over each other's shoulders, to see if somebody more important has come in. In the National Gallery, they are provided with chairs, and are required to wear ties; not many hats. In the Natural History Museum, no chairs or ties, all hatted. In the V&A, hats on, ties off (but in the pocket in case the chief warden changes his mind), and very uncomfortable-looking high stools.

The uniform of many attendants also displays a short length of chrome-plated chain, on the end of which is a whistle. This jailer image was emphasized as I watched an attendant with a longer bit of chain than usual, patrolling a room full of musical instruments. Every now and then he

peered suspiciously into one of the cases, as if to make sure that the sixteenth-century zither imprisoned there was not going to make a desperate bid for freedom.

He was probably just reading the labels. Unless the museum is very small, an attendant cannot relax if there are no visitors. He can't sit down and read a book. The rooms they work in can be very warm in summer, and bitterly cold in winter. "You can't help but learn", I was told. "Often there's nothing to do but walk up and down and look at the exhibits."

This is why most museum attendants are far more knowledgeable than one might expect, and not just from reading labels. In some museums the staff have access to the director's library during night shifts, and are encouraged to dip into its contents.

Where the staff are members of a union, they like new arrivals to join - usually the TGWU, or sometimes the Civil Service Union. They do not talk much about union business. Security again. With some of the nutters around nowadays, you can't be too careful.

There was a time when security was not so tight,

and nutters were more benign. A lady came to a National Trust property, armed with a pair of bicycle handlebars. The attendants could not persuade her to part with them, since she said she had been threatened by a man in the garden. She got quieter as she entered a long windowless corridor, until she came to a large painting of a male nude. "That's him!" she shrieked, and shot off down the passage.

Being a museum attendant is not a glamorous job but those who do it have a quiet, protective affection both for their museums and the public - even the boosy ones, who yell "Don't touch please!" with all the relish of a pantomime drill sergeant. In Palm Beach, Florida, however, to be an attendant at the newly-opened Henry Flagler Museum carries an enormous social cachet. Their job applications file reads like the Palm Beach social register, and there are 16 Rolls-Royces in the staff car-park.

George Bonilla, a V & A warden, laughed. "It's not like that here," he said. "Even the director comes to work in an old Ford."

Artemis Cooper

Penny Perrick

**Do come
back,
Mr Horton**

Earlier this year Mr James B. Horton, president and publisher of *Working Woman*, one of the fastest growing magazines in America, came to

London to see if there was a market for his journal. Pretty soon he decided that there wasn't. For Britain it seemed to him, is very short of women "who regard careers as exciting, glamorous and sexy". If Mr Horton had stayed longer he would have been disillusioned further by the British way of life since he would have discovered that, over here, men don't regard careers as exciting, glamorous or sexy either. In fact, those adjectives are hardly ever used except to advertise the kind of black chiffon nightdress that men buy their wives every Christmas Eve and which their wives then return to the store every Boxing Day.

Expecting a day at the office to produce the same glow as a candlelit dinner with Robert Redford is asking altogether too much of any working life. On the other hand a career can be interesting, fulfilling and a satisfactory method of paying the rent, something which women are discovering for themselves, as the increasing number of female graduates moving into finance, law, marketing and other potentially high-powered areas shows. All these working women might have bought a magazine like *Working Woman* with its brisk articles on negotiating a reasonable salary and what goes on at board meetings had Mr Horton given them the chance.

Audrey Slaughter, the creator of *Honey* and *Over 21*, would like to launch a new magazine for women who work, but she is finding it tough going. One financier she approached thought women wouldn't like to be seen carrying around That Sort of Thing, as though she were proposing a ruder version of *Playboy*.

Perhaps he read more into the suggested features on working wardrobes and tax allowances than were apparent to the more innocent eye. Or it could be that he thought that women might be ashamed to have, tucked under their arm, something that smacks so heartily of Getting On.

Here he is on stronger ground because I know a woman publisher who feels no end of a show-off when carrying a briefcase, although no other kind of reticule is as handy for housing her reports and manuscripts and lunchtime sandwich.

Happy accident

By and large, whether male or female, we are not a nation of careerists. When we call someone ambitious we certainly don't mean it as a compliment, which is why people go to great lengths to prove that it was only by happy accident that they found room at the top - "I just happened to meet this bloke who asked me had I ever thought of running a multinational construction company"... "My dad bought me an old typewriter and suddenly Martin Scorsese put in a bid for the film rights."

It is not considered mannerly to ask someone you've just been introduced to what they do for a living, even if their glossy pinstripes and cared-for fingernails suggest they have nothing to hide.

Although they may have discovered a cure for diabetes or redesigned half of Birmingham, they insist you wouldn't be interested in hearing about their job and then proceed to bore you with stories about their recent sailing holiday. Probably, were a visiting Martian to ask Mrs Thatcher her line of business, she would lower her eyes modestly, mutter something about dabbling in politics and then give him her recipe for Chicken Verdone.

It is this low-key attitude towards work which has given people like Mr Horton pause. Terry Mansfield, managing director of the National Magazine Company, is always searching for new publishing ideas and thought that even though two out of three women in Great Britain have jobs, the whole area of women and careers is muddled. "The dilemma when it comes down to it is that it's so difficult to translate in magazine terms." This may be true, but so is the undeniable fact that a whole generation of women is growing up with a creeping awareness that come rain or shine, come husband or come children, they will probably have to go on working for most of their adult lives and will need some information on how best to do this. Since existing magazines largely ignore this fact of life, they could do with some specialized attention.

• "Women and elephants never forget", wrote Dorothy Parker in her poem, "Ballade of Unfortunate Mammals". Even more unfortunate, although she didn't write a poem about it, is that men never remember and are therefore doomed to be forever smiting their foreheads and cursing over a forgotten lunch appointment, business meeting, or because they have let their Cornish cottage to one family having previously promised it to another for the selfsame fortnight.

There is no proven cure for lack of memory although a course of ginseng tablets is meant to help. I am doubtful that this is the case, since one man, in mid-course, looked at the two capsules in the palm of his hand, scolded his head and asked: "What am I supposed to be taking these for?"

Making an exhibition of themselves



Horror comic

John Webb (above)
Senior Attendant,
Madame Tussaud's. Has
been a member of the
exhibition staff for 13
years.

People enjoy taking photographs of each other as JR's girlfriend, or as a Cabinet Minister - but looking after people is as much as part of the job as

keeping an eye on them. Children get lost, and in *The Battle of Trafalgar* they sometimes need reassuring, it's so realistic. I was once asked what happened to the cannon balls. I said as a joke that they usually landed in the Polytechnic over the road, and two attendants went round picking them up in the evening. People hesitate before going into the Chamber of Horrors: they stand on the stairs next to Hitler, and argue about who's going to go in. They

don't know what to expect, so the Newgate Bell tolling as they enter really makes them jump. I must say, it makes me jump sometimes. Near the lift is a wax figure of our last Senior Attendant. The girls kiss him - you see lipstick on his bald head. There's immortality for you! The staff are always getting prodded, to see if they're real or not. No, I don't mind, you get used to it. But I have to warn the new attendants that it often happens.

Eyeballer
Olive Vincent (below)
Museum Invigilator for 12
years. The Ashmolean
Museum, Oxford.

I'd rather have the Canaletto in my own home, but Uccello's *Hunt in the Forest* is the most treasured painting here. We had a telephone call about three years ago from someone who threatened to vandalize it, because he didn't approve of blood sports. I once heard a guide describing the artist's technique - she said, "It's just like darnng a sock". What a thing to say! There was a Russian party in that day - there to see the *Flight into Egypt* by Joos de Momper.



Forest ranger
Jack Gould (above)
Attendant for 10 years at
Nottingham Castle.



House Husband
Anne Beams (above)
Caretaker/Attendant for 3
years at the King's Lynn
Museum of Social History.

One room is full of machines activated by buttons. It's called the Science Section, but the children call it the button room. It doesn't matter what the machines do - they just like pressing the buttons. Sometimes we have to rope off a room for lack of staff - like the bicycle room. Then a man came up to me, and said: "My friend has come all the way from Australia to see those bicycles. Poor fellow, I thought if that's

all he's come all that way for. The public can be demanding - some come in 15 minutes before closing time, wanting to see everything, and some expect you to look after their children and shopping while they look round. When people are appreciative, you notice it. Like old people who come in to see the machines they used to work on, or a group of handicapped people who were so grateful, they all shook my hand. This job is made by the people, though - it's they who make it alive, and keep your enthusiasm going. When they go, the museum goes. Then it's just rooms full of old machinery.

Look at the trifles! I've had to slash the hundreds-and-thousands by approx. 1%!



You can always tell the favourite exhibits by the amount of fingerprints on the glass case. Here, it's the dolls' houses. The kitchen draws a lot of attention, too - children are surprised to hear that water had to be brought to

the house in buckets; and some older people remember their mothers using flat-irons, so they are surprised to see flat-irons in a museum! There are two curious objects that are not labelled, sort of accidentally on purpose. That way people's curiosity is aroused, they come and ask about them, and suddenly they have a whole lot more questions they might never have asked. Perhaps because this has been a house, it doesn't feel so much like a

museum; people don't feel so shy and reverent. When it gets quite late, I polish the furniture, or I get a book out of the museum reference library to learn more about the exhibits. And people drop in sometimes foreign visitors who've been to the museum years before. They poke their heads round the door and say: "Hello, remember me? I have a pretty good memory for names, but I can't remember them all..."

Artemis Cooper

Yes, but I get it on the National Health: it's therapy.





Bolshy

The Government and the Greater London Council are set to dance an intricate *pas de deux* over a projected Bolshoi Ballet visit to London next year. The Russians would be coming at the GLC's invitation for the first time since 1974. Ray Whitney, under-secretary at the Foreign Office, has written to the GLC's arts director, Lord Birkenhead, drawing attention to the Government's guidelines on cultural visits from the Soviet Union. Since January 1980 and the invasion of Afghanistan, these have been unwelcome, and the Government refuses all administrative and financial assistance in arranging them. The GLC is unlikely to be deterred. In *cavemus* the Government could, surely, not refuse the Bolshoi visas on the plea that the visit might threaten public order. "We are awaiting a response from the GLC," said a FO spokesman petulantly.

Literary Lady

As Harold Wilson becomes a peer, his wife becomes a judge. She joins the panel for the H. H. Wrigley Prize, worth £3,000, to the writer of the book which does most to stimulate interest in Jewish affairs. Lady Wilson, who joins Professor Eric Kedourie, Baroness Kirk and Terence Pratley in the task, is not entirely new to the literary bench. She helped judge the Booker Prize in 1977.

Royal double

This year's Conservation Yearbook, the annual report of the Conservation Foundation, is to be published soon with a kind of double "royal warrant": a foreword by Prince Philip and a speech delivered recently to launch the UK Conservation Strategy by Prince Charles. A delighted confoundmentist tells me that each of the authors is almost certainly unaware of the other's contribution.

Ale and farewell

What is happening to London's pubs? It reminds me of the blitz of the Sixties and early Seventies, when not even the most venerable local was safe from trendy interior designers with a lust for plastic fittings and keg beer where once mahogany and hand pumps had ruled. (Bitter public reaction ultimately fed the Real Ale revolution, whose legacy is with us still.) The new venue threatens to be no less devastating. Once again the pubs are being gutted, to be rebuilt this time as Identikit mock Thirties establishments, all globular lighting, over-head fans and epicene art posters on the walls. The apparent intention is to be bistro, brasserie. Continental cafe and, almost an afterthought, traditional public house, all at the same time. The new customers seem to be mostly young people in fancy dress formerly seen only in certain television commercials or precipitating out of West End discos in the early hours. Usually, though not always, the name of the pub is changed to something arbitrary and whimsical, reminiscent of a Wodehouse character or a stately home. For some reason "Muswell's" is the only one of these curiously anonymous names I can remember. I dub the process "Muswellization" and I deplore it.

BARRY FANTONI

VIVA NICARAGUA

"Things must be bad, amigo. I think I just saw Max Hastings."

Voices off

So many Americans post taped messages to President Reagan at the White House that an office of chief tape reviewer to the President has been created. Alice Reilly, in other life a concert pianist, has the thankless task of weeding out the very few recorded messages the President might actually want to hear something of. "They all feel the President is going to plug them into his bedroom recorder," she says. "Some try to give advice in blank verse. It's even worse when they sing. They leave the reverse side blank, and tell Reagan to send them his thoughts".

British Birds magazine has officially closed its correspondence on the derivation of the word "twitcher" after a letter from R. E. Emmett, who claims to have coined the word with friend in the mid-Fifties to describe the behaviour of Howard Medhurst, a well-known birdwatcher who used to tremble and shiver with excitement when on the trail of a rare bird. Its use has since become pejorative - describing those, unlike the original, whose keenness to tick off another sighting outweighs any genuine interest in or concern for the wellbeing of their quarry, and supplanting earlier usages such as pot-hunter, tally-hunter, tick-hunter or tinker. "Seldom can the origin of a new English word have been so thoroughly documented" crows **British Birds**.

PHS

Lebanon: is anarchy the aim?

Robert Fisk in Beirut explains why the mutual slaughter of Druze and Christian could serve the interests of both Syria and the Israelis



Treatment for a wounded Christian released by the Druze in a recent prisoner exchange.

Now, for the 400,000 people who live in these 200 square miles of mountains and valleys, life has become a nightmare, as one incident that occurred not long ago near Deir el Qamar illustrates. Christians kidnapped Druze motorists from their cars. They selected 15 young men, separated them from their wives and children, and took them to an old bridge over a rocky gorge. There, a man systematically plunged a 2ft butcher's knife into each one's body and the corpses were thrown onto the rocks below. The knife just missed one man's heart and he survived because the bodies of the others cushioned his fall. He thus survived to tell the tale. The Druze, needless to say, are dispatching Christian captives with equal savagery.

All these incidents are occurring in an area which - as the maps permit Syrian 122mm guns to pass through their lines and reach the Druze? The Lebanese are wondering whether Israel now wants to abandon the Phalange and compete with Syria to set up a Druze mini-state that will act as a buffer zone north of the Awali River.

The argument contains a curious irony since the Syrians certainly do want the anarchy to go on. If Mr Gemayel's government fails in its duties and collapses, America's credibility will collapse with it and US Marines will inevitably be drawn into the subsequent fighting. Increased US involvement in Lebanon may - according to the Lebanese - be an aspiration of both Syria and Israel, though for different reasons.

Even without the Chouf, however, there is likely to be no respite for southern Lebanon.

Syria is also planting the seeds of future civil chaos in Lebanon, organizing Lebanese gangsters into militias and introducing more Libyan troops and Iranian revolutionary guards - of all people - into the country. Syria will not withdraw its own troops. If the Chouf burns nightly for the next few months, its glow will illuminate no horrified faces in Damascus.

But Syria is not alone in her disgrace. Up in the Chouf itself, the Israelis have virtually abdicated responsibility for the mutual slaughter of Druze and Christian. A Druze leader the other day claimed that our moral conscience should force us to stay here until peace is restored. An Israeli reservist major said last week, "He said we have to wait until a new National Covenant has been worked out that prevents Phalangist domination. But it's got nothing to do with moral conscience. It isn't our job to sort out these centuries-old quarrels."

This is true - but it is not the whole truth. The Druze-Christian conflict has indeed simmered on ever since the Druze massacred 10,000 Maronites in 1968, but until the Israeli army arrived with their heavily armoured Phalangist allies in the Chouf last summer, there had been no wholesale civil war in the area for many years.

Druze leader Walid Jumblatt, encouraged and armed by the Syrians to break the prestige of President Gemayel (right) and wreck the American plans for foreign troop withdrawals.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Show me that nuclear woe

Not long ago, I drew pointed attention to a great lie that provides much of the foundation for the organized advocacy of unilateral nuclear disarmament by the West; the claim that because unlimited nuclear war would be a catastrophe without parallel, therefore the best way of avoiding the catastrophe is for our side to disarm alone. The lie resides not in the claim, which I believe is mistaken but can be argued: it is in the "therefore", for the whole thrust of the unilateralist movement is to suggest that the horrors of nuclear war themselves prove the case for western defencelessness. The logical hiatus between the two halves of the argument is as plain to the unilateralists as it is to me, but propaganda and veracity have rarely shared a bed, and this instance is no exception.

There are, however, two more lies that poison the wells of the nuclear argument. One is the constant suggestion, as impudent as it is mendacious, that only those who advocate unilateral nuclear disarmament want peace. The very word "peace" has been stolen from its honourable place in the language and used to suggest that those who believe that peace may be more easily and safely secured by strength are not really seeking peace at all; indeed, much of the time the unilateralists go further, and use the term "anti-war", with the clear implication that those who reject their case are "pro-war".

But it is the last part of the truth that concerns me today, particularly since it is the part that has been least remarked and least commented upon, though its exposure and rebuke are no less important than in the case of the two other suggestions falsi.

I think it will be widely agreed that a nuclear war would not be much fun ("My dear, the noise - and the people"). Indeed, so little fun would it be that at first glance there is nothing very surprising in the suggestion that contemplation of the dangers is attended on all hands by great gloom and fear, and leaves those doing the contemplating wan and wrinkled, with a tendency to even thinking about it.

Test your own experience and see whether it does not accord with mine. (Unilateralists, in answering, will be obliged to take a lie-detector test and swear their statements before a commissioner for oaths.) I have discussed matters nuclear with those of every persuasion on the spectrum, from pacifists who would never knowingly harm an insect, let

alone a human being, to advocates of a substantial increase in nuclear arms, and I have yet to meet anyone, however passionate in the cause argued, who shows any sign that his or her life is actually affected by it, that any sleep is lost or meal pushed away untouched, that burglary and wife-beating begin to seem less wrong in view of the likelihood that the world will shortly come to an end.

This, as a matter of fact, is what we would expect, as an analogy will make clear. We all know the facts about road accidents, but we never go about the streets in a state of apprehension, dwelling on the possibilities of being run down, over or into. That is not because we do not care about our lives, or because we are hardened against feeling in view of our knowledge of the dreadful casualty figures, but because our feelings and even our subconscious, have got better things to do with their time than worry about such dangers, real though they are.

But we can be less subjective. Take those who are most clamorous in advocating nuclear disarmament as the way to Mr Andropov's heart. What is the most striking fact about them all - so striking that it is instantly visible before they have said a word on the subject that concerns them? It is that they are all having the most marvellous time, indeed, whenever I see the sleek, plumed, self-satisfied face of Monsignor Kent I watch the television screen waiting for a sign that reads "Do not adjust your set - the sound you hear is His Reverence purring".

Camping at Greenham Common may not be your idea of fun, and it certainly is not mine, but it plainly suits the campers down to the ground, even when the ground is muddy; the whole enterprise is symbolized and summed up by the lady who left the family, for a weekend under canvas with the girls, and found the experience so delightful that she never returned to her home. And when we see pictures of the girls on television, rain or shine, they are invariably smiling, and frequently dancing, to boot.

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Anne Sofer

An old-fashioned marriage for Couple of the Month

I have developed a theory about political commentators and it is called the Theory of Wrong Advice. It is distinguishable from the Socialist Theory of the Media Conspiracy in that it promotes the idea that political commentators invariably give wrong advice to all political parties - not intentionally but because they are really no more prescient than the rest of us.

For instance, they encourage the Conservative Party to behave as if Margaret Thatcher were both immortal and invincible and will get away with murder indefinitely (which is in the nature of things, unlikely). They are at present advising the Labour Party to reject its own left wing and most of the policies that 90 per cent of its members believe in (which makes about as much sense as telling Napoleon he could have won the battle of Waterloo if only he had sent the French army home).

For the SDP, the advice - only days after the party was founded - was to cut out all the promotion and razzamatazz and get down to detailed policy making (a bad error of timing in retrospect). Now we are being told to jettison serious policy making and sort out our relationship with the Liberals. My gut reaction, as well as the guidance provided by the Theory of Wrong Advice, tells me they have got it exactly the wrong way round. Protracted discussion of our relationship with the Liberals now could create division where none need exist; while the need for fundamental thinking about policies for a post-industrial society is urgent, and is not being done by either of the other political groups.

However, it looks as if the wrong advice will be heeded, after all. The outside world has developed a keen interest in what is going on between us. We have become Couple of the Month and, like all politicians eager for the limelight, we are playing it to the hilt. Our discussions on How Far Can We Go Before Marriage? will interest the media far more than our ideas on the future of the National Health Service. Unfortunately,

So all local groups in both parties are holding meetings and submitting views on the issue. We had ours last week. It was an excellent debate, but my heart went out to the member who said at the end: "I came to this meeting with a completely open mind and nobody yet has said anything to change it."

In truth, I suspect that at the grass-roots level in both parties are a majority of people who think the relationship is going swimmingly and feel both harassed and embarrassed by the different pieces of advice being received from various

The author is the SDP member of the GLC and lied for Camden, St Pancras North. She is a member of the SDP National Committee.

Gerald Kaufman

Tory torpedoes for shipbuilding

Not long ago, Britannia still ruled the waves. As recently as 1962, we were the world's leading shipbuilder. That has changed drastically. Last year Britain was down to a demoralizing ninth place internationally; and even this low ranking concealed the humiliating truth that British shipbuilders in 1982 obtained only 1.8 per cent of the world's construction orders.

Shipbuilding in this country has suffered a painful trauma. In the past six years the workforce has fallen from 87,469 to 62,583 and 9,000 jobs have closed; repairs have contracted almost to vanishing point. Yet since 1979 this industry has received £780m in aid from the Treasury. When the latest massive loss was reported last week by British Shipbuilders, the reaction of the Department of Trade and Industry was to promise yet more money. What is a Tory government doing, handing over such huge sums to a tiny, state-owned, loss-making industry? Do we really need a shipbuilding industry at all?

That we still need ships is incontrovertible. Even today we possess the sixth largest merchant fleet in the world, with most of those countries apparently ahead of us - such as Liberia and Panama - sheltering under flags of convenience; and of course we remain an important naval power. Obviously, we must build our own warships. It would be unthinkable to place our battle fleet at the mercy of foreign suppliers.

Our merchant shipowners seem to feel the necessity for a domestic shipbuilding capacity much less keenly. While recently Belgian owners have ordered 94.4 per cent of ships from their own yards, the French 91.8 per cent and Italians 99.4 per cent, it is lamentable that British owners have seen fit to obtain only 47 per cent of their needs from their own country. Even the Central Electricity Generating Board placed an order in Korea not long ago. While such lack of patriotism is to be deplored, does it not harshly indicate that British Shipbuilders' merchant division, now with fewer employees than the warship yards, has become a costly irrelevance?

Even if we set aside the dramatic consideration that a huge merchant fleet unable to renew itself in its own country would become a prisoner of Far Eastern conglomerates, it is undeniable that the peculiar economics of warship construction require the maintenance of substantial British merchant shipbuilding capacity. Naval work is centred on three big specialist yards, but these cannot alone cope with the Royal Navy's needs, let alone satisfy

The Government plans to throw merchant shipyard workers on to the scrapheap, even though ministers admit that every shipbuilding nation in the world subsidizes its merchant yards at least as much as Britain does. At the same time, that same Government intends to provide vast subsidies to private owners of naval yards, whose guaranteed profits will be provided not by Mrs Thatcher's god of the market place but by the generous British taxpayer. Our shipbuilding industry, like all others throughout the world, is in a mess caused by the international recession. The Tory solution is to transform it into a uniquely British, impeccably ideological, mess.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester Gorton.

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GOVERNMENT FIAT

Twice since being confirmed in office the Government, in the person of Mr Cecil Parkinson the new Secretary of State for Trade, has intervened to frustrate judicial processes where major matters of private and public interest were involved. The circumstances of these two exceptional interferences are very different from each other, but they have enough in common to suggest that their proximity is not mere coincidence.

In the case of the Stock Exchange and its restrictive practices the Government has effectively halted proceedings before the court by promoting an "out of court settlement". The settlement does not, as might be supposed, take the form of agreement between the parties to the litigation - on the contrary, one of the parties, the director of the Office of Fair Trading, has publicly expressed his dissatisfaction with what has been arranged. The settlement takes the form of a compact between the other party, the Stock Exchange Council, and the minister. This, though it appears to dispose of the matter, will require parliamentary validation, possibly in the form of primary legislation, removing the Stock Exchange from the ambit of the restrictive practices legislation.

The other matter concerns allegations before tribunals in the United States that British Airways and British Caledonian participated in commercial actions encompassing the down-fall of Laker in 1982 contrary to the anti-trust laws contained in the Sherman and Clayton Acts of the United States Congress. Here the signature of the minister suffices to exempt his clients. He has ordered those two airlines, by power given him under the Protection of Trading Interests Act 1980, not to produce to the United States Department of Justice or to the courts there documents held outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to disclose to them any commercial information demanded in those proceedings. Mr Parkinson did not report to Parliament either his order or his reasons for making it. Nor, amazingly, has he been questioned in the Commons about it during the five weeks that have passed since he made the order.

The effect of this order was considered by the Court of Appeal last week in related proceedings. British Airways and British Caledonian had asked for an injunction restraining Laker from pursuing a civil action for damages before the district court of the District of Columbia, invoking United States anti-trust legislation.

The Master of the Rolls explained that an English court should be extremely slow to make litigation abroad inaccessible in cases where there is no domestic tribunal to which recourse can be had. He emphasized that the Court of Appeal in no way questioned the jurisdiction of the American district court: both British airlines

THE OVER-VALUED DOLLAR

The United States of America is now running the biggest budget and balance-of-payments deficits in history. The budget deficit, which may approach \$225,000m this year, has already received a great deal of comment. The imbalance on America's international payments had until recently been relatively small and has therefore attracted less attention, but there are signs that this is changing.

On Friday it was announced that the American trade deficit was \$4,960m in June, compared to \$6,910m in May. In other words, the trade deficit is now running at an annual rate of at least \$60,000m. The prospect is for further deterioration. With economic recovery gathering pace, companies will need to rebuild their stocks of raw materials and consumers will step up their demand for foreign products. The United States Commerce Secretary has frankly acknowledged that the trade deficit "could reach \$10,000m next year if present trends continue".

The current account position will be better because of a surplus on invisibles which may amount to \$30,000m. But it will still be on an unprecedented scale. The largest current account deficits recorded were under \$15,000m in 1977 and 1978. The prospect for the rest of 1983 and 1984 is a figure that will be several times greater. It is not wild to suggest that the current account deficit will exceed \$50,000m, although the OECD in its most recent *Economic Outlook* put forward a forecast of \$37,500m.

"carry on business sufficiently in the United States to make them amenable to the jurisdiction of its courts". Nor had the English judges any criticism of the methods of doing justice, though different, of their "cousins in law" in the United States. Nor had they any feeling of hostility towards American anti-trust laws or would ever wish to denigrate them.

What caused the Court of Appeal to grant the injunction at the end of the argument was the earlier intervention of the minister. His order to the airlines forbidding them to cooperate with the American court had rendered the case "untriable". Neither could Laker adequately document their charges against the British airlines, nor could the airlines adequately defend themselves.

The Government of course has substantial reasons for deliberately aborting these two sets of proceedings. It is now of the opinion that litigation under the Restrictive Practices Act is not the most suitable way of cleansing the Stock Exchange and fitting it to adapt to fast changing techniques in international financial markets.

There is much in that. But it is the same government, give or take a minister or two, which let the reference stand when it first came into office in 1979 and which has allowed it to go forward for seven years with accumulating costs to the parties of some £1.5 million. Only now does it wind it up. And the substitute the Government has provided - agreement on an outline for self-reform by the Stock Exchange Council without a monitoring agency - is undoubtedly a much less searching examination of practices which may have more to do with the convenience and profit of the practitioners than with the maintenance of an efficient and adaptable exchange in stocks and shares purged of artificial expense.

The Government sees its intervention in the Laker case as another round in its resistance to Washington's habit of making extra-territorial application of its commercial law. Parallels are drawn with the Administration's purported interference last year in the Russian pipeline contracts. The parallel is not very exact. An international combination in restraint of trade of the kind alleged, the two chief elements of which are price fixing to drive Laker out of business and concerted pressure to block financial rescue, is not easy to pin down territorially. (Within whose jurisdiction does the transatlantic telephone lie?) But the facts alleged certainly have a prominent American dimension.

However, the Government has another leg to stand on. Air services between the United States and the United Kingdom are regulated by a treaty concluded in 1977 known as the Bermuda 2 Agreement. It provides for the mutual arrangement by the two countries' regulatory agencies of such matters as routes, frequencies

the next few weeks to counter above-target money supply growth. A major background influence behind the monetary difficulties is the big budget deficit.

But short-run dollar appreciation can only aggravate the long-run adjustment problem. By making American exports even more uncompetitive on world markets, a higher dollar today implies an even larger current account deficit in a year's time. The accumulation of dollar assets in foreign hands is fine while it is proceeding, but in due course the United States will have to pay increased interest and dividends to overseas investors and these payments will be another debit item on the current account.

At some stage the capital inflows will slow down and may even be reversed. No one can say when this will happen. But it is certain that the longer the day of judgment is deferred, the harsher the judgment will be.

Fifty years ago, when President Roosevelt and his Treasury Secretary, Morgenthau, were manipulating the gold price from day to day, Keynes described American policy as "a gold standard on the booze". Today we have a grossly overvalued dollar, record real interest rates, the largest budget deficit ever known and the prospect of a current account shortfall which is a multiple of the worst previously registered by any nation. The combination may fairly be described as the dollar standard on the booze.

Mounting tension in Nicaragua

From Mr Jeremy Corbyn, MP for Islington North (Labour) and others
Sir, It is with grave concern that we witness the recent escalation of tension in Central America and the dispatching by President Reagan of a task force of eight carriers, with 6,000 troops and some 70 aircraft: a force the same size as that sent to the Falklands.

This obvious intention to seek a military rather than a peaceful solution for the area is to be condemned. The pressure (verbal, economic and military) on Nicaragua has increased since President Reagan took office and during this year has escalated dramatically. The peace moves by the Contadora group of countries and the six-point peace plan put forward by Nicaragua show a flexibility and a readiness to seek a peaceful solution. The United States had insisted that any negotiations must be multilateral. Nicaragua has now agreed.

Are we to see once again the Reagan Administration search for some other pretext to continue its attacks against Nicaragua? For so long we were told that the aggressive policy against Nicaragua was to halt the flow of arms from that country to El Salvador. No convincing proof has ever been exhibited to back up this claim that this flow of arms exists, even though the US has used the most sophisticated techniques available (ships, planes, tracking stations). Now we are told that this would not be sufficient and that President Reagan sees little hope of satisfactory solution while the current government remains in power.

It is this Government that over the past four years has tackled the severe social problems of Nicaragua: the injustices and inequalities so prevalent in the area. Programmes of land reform, health, education, and housing have been initiated. The standard of living has improved. All this has been achieved despite the economic pressure used by President Reagan in cutting direct government loans and vetoing Nicaragua's requests in international banking circles.

As tension mounts, there is little or no serious debate of Nicaragua's peace plan: only President Reagan's reaction to it. For people who have suffered US occupation in the past and a barbarous dictatorship of the Somozas family for more than 50 years, it is our responsibility to help them find a peaceful solution to the current crisis and raise our voices on their behalf against the obvious war intentions of President Reagan.

These are ministers, too, who are the sworn opponents of "big government", of the assumption of ever-wider powers by the central political organs of the state, and of the perpetual intervention by executive government in the affairs of individuals and autonomous public agencies. Yet here they are using their executive authority to interrupt judicial process. The same tendency towards the aggrandizement of central authority is also seen in the Government's itch to decide the rate levels for particular and perhaps all local councils, and the speed with which it has nominated itself to become next controller of London's regional public transport system.

These are ministers, too, who are the sworn opponents of "big government", of the assumption of ever-wider powers by the central political organs of the state, and of the perpetual intervention by executive government in the affairs of individuals and autonomous public agencies. Yet here they are using their executive authority to interrupt judicial process. The same tendency towards the aggrandizement of central authority is also seen in the Government's itch to decide the rate levels for particular and perhaps all local councils, and the speed with which it has nominated itself to become next controller of London's regional public transport system.

None of these actions is out of order, each comes with justification attached, yet all jar with the account the Government's apologists give of its principles and purposes. They contribute to the impression of fading coherence that has been noted in Mrs Thatcher's administration since it was confirmed in June.

ARCIC was not engaged in semantic juggling; it tried in its usual way to identify the point at issue and to establish the extent to which the two churches are in agreement over it.

The commission took the issue to be the way in which the Holy Spirit uses human means to maintain the Church in the truth of the Gospel. It believed that there was a large amount of agreement between the two churches concerning the part the universal primate would play in this process, among other human means.

The churches have now to decide whether the commission's estimate of the two traditions is accurate. The ball is in their court, rather than in that of ARCIC II.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD YARNOLD,
Campion Hall,
Oxford.
July 23.

But short-run dollar appreciation can only aggravate the long-run adjustment problem. By making American exports even more uncompetitive on world markets, a higher dollar today implies an even larger current account deficit in a year's time. The accumulation of dollar assets in foreign hands is fine while it is proceeding, but in due course the United States will have to pay increased interest and dividends to overseas investors and these payments will be another debit item on the current account.

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The Government's reply sheds no light at all on the mystery as to why Club Mediterraneo, though bound by a legal contract, failed to build its vacation village by the due date of December 31, 1982, yet foreign speculators apparently found it well worthwhile to invest \$13m in the tiny island of Providenciales, presumably because of the construction of an international airport there (paid for with your money and mine).

The Government claim that as a result of the airport project budgetary aid to the TCI will be substantially reduced. However, they have already lost two years' revenue from the Club Med village (even if it is eventually completed by December 31, 1984) and I remain

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Consumers' view of energy profits

From the Chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council
Sir,

I would like to support Lady Burton's letter (July 29) about the profits of the gas industry by drawing attention to the comparable position for electricity consumers. This will become clear to all concerned when the industry's accounts are published on Thursday.

In real terms, electricity prices have risen by 50 per cent since 1974. In the last financial year, the London Electricity Board has made a clear surplus of nearly £23 million over and above the financial target set by the Government. LEB has achieved this unprecedented result, in part because inflation was lower than expected during the year, and in part because it improved the cost-effectiveness of its own operating performance.

At its meeting held on June 16, the London Electricity Consultative Council welcomed the LEB's containment of its operating costs, and formally recommended the Board to repay the excess surplus to consumers. It was clear to the Council that they had been required to pay more for their electricity in 1982/83 than was necessary for the Board to meet its statutory duties and the Government's target. When the Board met on June 28 to consider the recommendation, it was invited to endorse a chief officer's report which recited reasons as to why the money should not be given back.

SDP constitution

From Mr Edward Lyons, QC

Sir, As SDP legal affairs spokesman in the last Parliament I was interested in the talk of joint selection of candidates by the SDP and Liberal parties for the European elections in 1984.

Under the SDP constitution the national committee has no power to order such a process. Its relevant powers are limited to ordering SDP area parties not to put up candidates (so a Liberal has a clear field) and to recommending SDP voters to vote for a candidate of another party with similar principles.

Further, a cardinal principle of the constitution is "one member, one vote" - a principle frequently reasserted by the requirement to hold a postal ballot, e.g. for president, leader, nationally elected members of the national committee and area party officers and committees.

Yours etc.

EDWARD LYONS,
4 Primley Park Lane,
Alwoodley,
Leeds,
July 29.

Helicopter tragedy

From Mrs Jane E. S. Fortin

Sir, The Scilly Isles helicopter disaster, which killed 20 people, including my sister and her family (the Ny family), occurred on July 16. It was not until nearly two weeks later, on July 28, that we received any letter of sympathy from British Airways. Their failure to write sooner was, at the very least, insensitive.

The treasure-seekers

From Mr Tim Tatton-Brown

Sir, Richard Harris (article, July 23) speaks kindly of the Anglican/Roman Catholic International Commission's "remarkable achievements". But he fails to understand one aspect of the commission's work. If he thinks that it has simply passed the issue of infallibility on to its successor, being content to replace the contentious term "infallibility" by "indefensibility" - especially when the latter quality is understood, as by Professor King, as if it were that of a boxer who gets a hammering in every round but is miraculously on his feet at the final bell.

Thanks to the "pioneering work" of unscrupulous men like Duveen (whose ill-gotten gains ironically paid for the gallery in the British Museum that now houses the Elgin/Parthenon Marbles), antiquities all over the world are being looted from archaeological sites and then sold for ridiculous prices at Sotheby's, Christie's, etc. This means that in Britain more and more money had to be found for our

national museums to purchase finds, and less and less is being spent on the rescue archaeology needed to discover the stratified contexts in which splendid objects are found.

The antiquities dealers and auction houses are thus destroying our past as much as the treasure-hunters.

A two-pronged attack is therefore needed: first against the treasure-hunters, as suggested by the Director of the Council for British Archaeology (July 16) and secondly against pedlars of and dealers in antiquities.

Yours faithfully,

TIM TATTON-BROWN,
Chairman,
Canterbury Archaeological Trust,
92a Broad Street,
Canterbury,
Kent.

July 29.

Tour ban anomalies

From Mr Donald Woods

Sir, Mr N. M. Forster (July 27) asserts that South Africa has a free press. It has not. South African newspapers have to contend with more than 200 legislative restrictions under 26 statutes enacted to suppress publication of material which would be regarded in any democratic country as legitimate news.

Three examples suffice. The Prisons Act, the Defence Act and the Police Act severely limit publication of any penal, military or police matters not approved before-hand by the state.

Apart from the many and complex publication laws there are,

also the arbitrary powers the state uses to silence journalists without prosecution or trial. I was editor of one of South Africa's oldest-established newspapers, the *Daily Dispatch*, for 12 years until October 19, 1977, when I was banned and house restricted by the Minister of Police. During my editorship the state also imprisoned three of my reporters without any semblance of trial proceedings.

And although I have now been out of South Africa for five years, it would still be a criminal offence for any South African newspaper to print anything I say or write on any subject, even if it were a commendation of the Surrey County Cricket Club for repairing the wall of the Oval.

If that is Mr Forster's idea of a free press he is evaluating it against curious criteria.

Yours sincerely,
DONALD WOODS
PO Box 130A,
Sarbiton,
Surrey.

July 29.

Intimations of mortality

From Mr Arthur Lyall

Sir, I, too, have had to steel myself against the sort of kindness referred to by Mr Latham (July 26), but in different circumstances.

Early in 1977 I bought one of the last models of a small Swedish motorcar to be imported after being made obsolete. The dealer assured me that there would be no trouble about spare parts, adding: "Anyway, this will see you out all right."

I am a 1910 model of Mr Latham's generation and, like him, I was unaccompanied.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR LYALL,
Chideock,
Bridport,
Dorset.

July 26.

Parental authority and the pill

From Mr Ian S. P. Barker

Sir, The recent case of Gillick v West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority (Law Report, July 27) has brought into question the problem of parental control over the medical treatment of their children.

I am sure that Mrs Gillick has the best of motives in trying to assert her control as a parent, but I would suggest that full parental authority is not desirable in relation to medical treatment.

Such authority would be based on the misconception that all parents are concerned for the welfare of their children as Mrs Gillick.

Lord Devlin (July 29) seems to desire a greater degree of parental control and quotes Lord Radcliffe as saying, in relation to public policy, "...there are some things the law will not stand for". It is possible that the law would stand for the reprisal by parents, perhaps on religious grounds, to allow a blood transfusion to a child that might otherwise die?

The cases of Re B (a minor) [1981] 1 WLR 1421 and Re D (a minor) [1976] 1 All ER 326 illustrate the danger of allowing absolute parental control over children. In the former case, the parents of a child suffering from Down's Syndrome refused to give consent to a life-saving operation on the child. Fortunately, the child was made a ward of court, and so the operation was performed. If full parental authority had been accepted in the case of Re D, a slightly retarded girl of eleven years would have been sterilized, even though she would eventually have had the intellectual capacity to marry.

Concern and the wish to control are natural, laudable, and desirable, but in terms of medical consent it is vital that these be balanced with the interest of the children, which cannot always be determined by parents.

I respect the concern of Mrs Gillick,

**Investment
and
Finance**
**City Editor
Anthony Hilton**

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

T Index: 711.2 down 10.2
 T Gilt: 78.99 down 0.17
 All Shares: 445.65 down 22 (Dow Jones estimate).
 Margain: 20788
 Interstream USM Leaders
 Index: 96.89 up 0.09
 New York Dow Jones Average: 1198.22 down 17.13.
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 907.26 down 33.32.
 Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 072.02 down 2.27.
 Amsterdam: 147.6 down 2.1.
 Sydney: A O Index: 672.1 down 3.7.
 Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 972.90 down 4.0.
 Brussels: General Index: 34.38 up 0.88
 Paris CAC Index: 129.00 down 1.00
 Zurich: S K A General: 293.0 up 1.

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.5210 down 40 pps
 Index 85.4 up 0.1
 IM 4.0250 up 0.01
 IF 12.0950 up 0.05
 EM 367.75 up 0.25
Dollar
 Index 127.5 up 0.8
 IM 2.6430 up 0.0145
NEW YORK CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.5165
INTERNATIONAL
 ICU 0.566835
 IDR 0.693093

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Late rates 9½%
 Finance houses base rate 10%
 Discount market loans week 9½%
 Month interbank 10-9½%
 Euro-currency rates:
 Month dollar 10½-10¾%
 Month DM 5½-5¾%
 Month Fr 17½-13½%
IS rates:
 Bank prime rate 10.50%
 Fed funds 9¾%
 Treasury long bond 8½%
ICGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme: Average reference rate for interest period June 2 to July 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London (troy oz) (per ounce):
 £422.25 pm £422.00 close
 £421.25-£422.00 (£277.00)
 £277.00 down £3.75

New York close: \$423.00
 "gull" (per coin):
 \$434.00-\$435.50 (\$285-286)
 Sovereigns (new): \$98-100
 (\$65.00-\$67.75)
 Excludes VAT.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Forward Technology Industries, Tozer Lemsley & Milburn (Holdings), Inst: Mersey Docks and Harbour Company.
TOMORROW - Interim: Silverstone Group, Flax's Equip., Jacksons Bourne End, Ulster.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Bank Alsum, J. Bibby, Glynnwest International, Marley, Finnis Asprey, Federation Associated Cinemas, The City of London Trust.
THURSDAY - Interim: Barclays Bank, Hoover, Johnstone's Paints, law Debenture Corporation, London, Newmarket (1931), Read International (1st Quarter), Westminster Group, Finalis, Peter Black, Gorms Photographic products, Malaysia Rubber, Nova Jersey (Amended), Routledge and Kegan Paul.
FRIDAY - Interim: Aquis Securities, Ferguson Industrial Holdings, Faraday Brooks, Standard Telephone and Cables, Finalis Banks, Sidney C, Capital Reserve Fund, Longton Industrial (Holdings).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - The Divisional & General Meeting, 3 Albany Place, Edinburgh (10.15); Norcross Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire (noon).
TOMORROW - General, Vale Head, Tonbridge, Kent (noon); Stead & Simpson, Foss Way, System, Leicestershire (11.30); Subsidiary, Speckman, The St James's Club, St. James's House, Charlotte Street, Manchester (12.30); United Electronic Holdings, Great Eastern Court, Liverpool Street, EC2 (noon); Vantions Investments, Chelmsford Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, EC2 (noon).
WEDNESDAY - RCA International, The Savoy Hotel (The Abraham Lincoln Room, River Entrance, The Embankment WC2 (noon); Oil and Associated Investment Trust, Great Eastern Hotel, (Room 114), Liverpool Street, EC2 (noon); Powell Duffryn, Hilton International, London Park Lane, W1 (noon).
THURSDAY - Baker Perkins Holdings, Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge (12.15); Bradford Property Trust, Victoria Hotel, Bridge Street, Bradford, W Yorks (noon); Bristol Stadium, 11 Mansfield Street, Portland Place, W1 (12.30).

FRIDAY - J. Wilson, Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield (noon); Midland Hotel, Stratford Hotel, 225 Dudley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham (noon); Farries Industrial Holdings, Appleby Castle, Cumbria (11.30); GEC International, The Savoy Hotel, Strand, WC2 (noon).

Forecasters say manual category faces bigger fall than in 1970s

Part-time work expected to dominate new jobs with 4m unemployed

By Francis Williams, Economics Correspondent

The underlying level of jobless will remain above 4 million in the rest of the 1980s with economic growth too sluggish to make any significant dent in the total, according to the Institute for Employment Research in its annual *Review of the Economy and Employment*.

The government funded Institute, which is based at Warwick University, says new job opportunities until 1990 will be concentrated in part-time work, chiefly the preserve of women, and in white collar occupations such as management, the technology sector and the professions.

The recession has affected part-time work far less than full-time work, according to the Institute, which suggests that the number of part-time employees could increase by more than 300,000 to 5 million plus by the

early 1990s. Meanwhile, the number of women workers will rise by 1 per cent so that 44 per cent of the workforce is likely to be women by the end of the decade.

But the decade, the institute says, will see a further drop of 1.7 million manual jobs, even bigger than the fall in the 1970s, only partly offset by a gain of nearly 300,000 non-manual jobs.

Total employment in 1990 is expected to be below its level 10 years earlier despite a bigger workforce.

The service industry is the only sector where employment is expected to increase, with a 25 per cent rise from today's 386,000 employees.

The largest job losses are projected for the less skilled workers and non-engineering craftsmen and labourers.

The biggest single growth area for jobs, the Institute says, will be in literary, artistic and sports occupations, where the numbers employed are expected to increase by 26 per cent from the 447,000 employed at the beginning of the decade.

The Institute expects economic growth to average nearly 2 per cent a year between 1982 and 1990 on unchanged government policies.

An average of 3 million people claiming unemployment benefit is expected during the period.

On the recently-abandoned basis of counting people registering for work the numbers would be 400,000 higher, while hidden unemployment and those removed from the dole queues by special employment measures takes the total to above 4 million, the Institute claims.

HOW JOBS WILL RISE AND FALL	1980 '000s	1980-1990 + or - %
Managers, administrators	2,129	+5.7
Health professions	984	-4.3
Other professions	562	+11.5
Literary, artistic, sport	447	+26
Engineers, scientists	576	+14.3
Technicians, draughtsmen	601	+12.5
Clerical	4,056	+0.5
Sales	1,417	-5.6
Supervisors, foremen	104	-10
Engineering craftsmen	2,143	-5.3
Other transferable craftsmen	907	-18
Non-transferable craftsmen	575	-27.4
Skilled operatives	622	-15.3
Other operatives	4,712	-18
Security occupations	386	+25
Personal service occupations	2,932	-3
Other occupations	789	-38.1
Non-manual	11,755	+3.8
Manual	13,271	-12.9
All occupations excluding HM Forces	25,028	-5

Source: University of Warwick Institute for Employment Research, using Warwick occupational categories.

£20m hypermarket for Odhams site

By Our Financial Staff



Maxwell: boost for BPCC balance sheet

Sun Printers, Odham's sister company, also in Watford.

As part of the deal with the unions, Mr Maxwell agreed to help soften the redundancy blow by developing a science and technology park and nursery units for industry on the Odham's site.

About 14 acres of the Odham's site is earmarked for a 175,000 square foot Savacentre Hypermarket with car parking space for 1,600 acres.

Sainsbury and British Home Stores, which jointly operate the Savacentre hypermarket chain, would pay £1m a year to rent the site, which is in a prime location by the M1 and proposed route for the M25 motorway.

At present, Odham's is valued at only £7.5m in the BPCC balance sheet, while The Savacentre development would have an estimated capital value of £20m.

A detailed study which could result in tighter policing of Britain's 900,000 registered companies, has been ordered by Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs.

The work of Companies Registration offices in Cardiff, London and Edinburgh will be examined to see if they could be moved off from the Department of Trade. It could mean that

'Teeth' for advertisers' watchdog

By Derek Harris

A crackdown on advertisers who make misleading claims is expected soon, with Sir Gordon Bonn, Director-General of Fair Trading, being given powers to add teeth to Britain's self-regulatory advertising system.

A European Economic Community directive clamping down on misleading advertising claims is expected soon. In Britain, it affects advertisers in media other than television and radio, both of which have statutory controlling bodies.

An advertiser flouting the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA), Britain's self-regulatory body for most Press, magazine and poster advertising, would face action by Sir Gordon, probably in the form of a court injunction.

The EEC directive is expected to take effect next year.

Action on misleading advertising has been long awaited. The Office of Fair Trading investigated the situation and recommended the introduction of legal back-up powers as long ago as 1978. Then more than two years ago, a Department of Trade working party made similar recommendations.

About 1 million people could borrow an extra £1.5bn or more this year in net new mortgage advances. The Office of Fair Trading investigated the situation and recommended the introduction of legal back-up powers as long ago as 1978. Then more than two years ago, a Department of Trade working party made similar recommendations.

In this event, "the monetary targets will continue to be exceeded as deposit rise. The Government's best policy would be to admit that they have been set too low to meet the combined requirements of industry and home ownership."

If this happens, mortgages will take more than the whole increase in bank credit to the rest of the economy at a time when industry's needs are increasing.

The banks, says Lloyds, may therefore get into an auction for deposits with building societies.

From September, some societies will introduce two-year term shares returning the equivalent of 12.9 per cent before tax.

In order not to run down their liquidity even more, the societies will need to raise an extra £6bn in deposits during the second half of the year,

Home loans 'sending money off target'

By Graham Seargent

The success of governments measures to promote home ownership is causing the mortgage market to overheat to such a degree that the effects will spread through the financial system, according to the *Lloyd's Bank Economic Bulletin*, published today.

Mr Christopher Johnson, the bank's economic adviser, fears that bank base rates may have to go up by the autumn as competition for deposits between banks and building societies intensifies.

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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK

USM Review

Statham hopes to score hat trick

The Stockbroking firm Statham Duff Stoop has wasted little time in celebrating the successful debut of Metal Sciences last week before announcing another two additions to the Unlisted Securities Market.

Investors ploughed more than £124m into the offer for sale of 10.8 million shares in Metal Sciences at 11p a share which was 108 times oversubscribed. First-time dealings saw the share price nearly treble to 30p before ending the week at 27p a premium of 16p.

The first of Statham's newcomers is the Promotions House, which specializes in travel offers of the sort seen on the back of your favourite breakfast cereal or offered by your local car dealer after buying a new car.

Statham is placing 2.4 million shares about 20 per cent of the equity, at 25p a share to raise £600,000 to expand the business and provide extra working capital.

The group was formed in 1970 by the late Mr Leonard Peart and Mr Al Taylor before reverting to the old Merit Tim where it held a full stock market quote until 1976.

When Merit changed its name to Maddock and divers-

fied into ceramics, the Pearl family and Mr Taylor bought the business back and it has been owned privately ever since.

Last year the group made pre-tax profits of £249,000 on turnover of £5.7m and for the current year the group is forecasting pre tax profits of £350,000. Mr Roger Jeffries, at Statham, estimates the group will make nearer £500,000 next year.

PH is split into two separate subsidiaries: Taylor Pearl Promotions and Taylor Pearl Travel, an ABTA travel agent.

According to Statham, PH through its Travelcash package, is available for an off-the-shelf promotion capable of adapting to a client's needs at short notice.

Statham estimates the group's p/e at 17.8, while the forecast dividend of 1p gross yields 4 per cent. Dealings start on August 9.

Statham's other newcomer is Pevril Group, the commercial printer, greetings card publisher and retail computerized business service group. Statham is making a placing of 3.5 million shares at 30p a share valuing the entire group at £3.4m.

Pevril hopes to raise nearly £1m from the placing of about

30 per cent of the equity, which will be used to reduce borrowing and increase working capital.

For the year to October 31, the group is forecasting pretax profits of £100,000 on turnover of £3m, but there is no dividend and the group says it will not be paying one until next year at the earliest.

Aaronite, the fire protection group with interests in the North Sea protecting oil platforms, has confirmed *The Times* report last week that it intends to join the USM.

Merchant bankers Lazard Brothers and brokers Rose & Pitman are placing 1.3 million shares at 11.5p. This amounts to about 24.8 per cent of the equity and values the company at £6m putting it on a p/e of 20.

Existing shareholders are selling 800,000 while the remaining 500,000 are new shares.

The group's profits have grown from £156,000 to £455,000 in the past five years and about 80 per cent of this comes from the North Sea. But the group now hopes to expand into other high-risk fire areas including hotels, computer centres and nuclear power stations.

For the year to October 31,

the company is forecasting pretax profits of £600,000 on turnover of £6.58m and is recommending a total dividend of 1.78p gross, yielding 3.1 per cent.

With the official seal of approval from Lazard & Rose & Pitman the market thinks the shares should open at between 12.5p and 13p when dealings start on Wednesday.

By contrast, broker Greene & Pittman has another own goal on the USM with its offer for sale of 750,000 shares in Technology for Business, the computer company which supplies systems to the legal profession at 100p a share.

Dealings started last week at 56p after application totalling only 258,000 shares (34.35 per cent of the issue) were received.

Stainless Metalcraft which came to the market in May by way of an offer for sale of 3.5 million shares at 12p also opened at a discount. On Friday the shares were trading at about 10.8p.

Argus Trust, the financial services company run by Mr Nick Oppenheim, has confirmed that it is floating off its highly profitable Lloyd's insurance broking subsidiary, Dewey Warren, on the USM.

Michael Clark

American notebook

Depression over M1 grips market

The financial markets in the United States were showing signs of acute nervous exhaustion, on Friday night.

Bonds had had a dismal week, as prices had been progressively reduced on the expectation of rising inflation and another bad money supply figure on Friday.

By Thursday, stocks had caught the disease and had a raging case of depression. On Thursday, and Friday combined, the Dow Jones industrial average fell more than 51 points.

The upshot has been sharp rises in interest rates. The "bellwether", 10% 2012 US Treasury bond had fallen to 88 by the close on Friday, to give a yield of 11.8 per cent. In early May before fears of excessive money growth and burgeoning inflation took hold, these long bonds were yielding 10.3 per cent.

The immediate outlook is for a further rise in these long yields, to something in the range of 12-12.5 per cent. The driving force for the upturn in yields is the fear of returning inflation. Recent surveys of US money managers reveal a strong increase in inflation fears.

Gold and dollar have both been affected by the determination of the American financial markets not to be "stung" again by the degradations of inflation on the value of fixed interest assets. Gold is stuck around \$415-425. The dollar keeps vaulting to ever greater heights. When the dollar passes effortlessly through the "barrier" of DM 2.60 and went on to close very near to DM 2.65, currency bears had to run for cover.

The stockmarket cannot escape the effects of the rapidly spreading fear that money growth is out of control and that a rate of inflation of about 7-8 per cent in the second half of next year is inevitable.

The stock markets have gone nowhere since the end of April and seem likely to be held down under the weight of the gloom in the bond markets.

The problem the Administration has had in getting reluctant Congress to agree to provide an additional \$8bn for the International Monetary Fund has also required restraint by the banks on interest rates - as they are seen by the public at large as the prime beneficiaries of the IMF "bailout".

Financiering Maatschappij d'Oranjeboom BV

US \$75,000,000

12 per cent. Guaranteed Bonds 1991.

Guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

Allied-Lyons PLC

Paid as to US \$1,250 per Bond

and payable as to US \$1,250 per Bond on 10th August 1991.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons entitled to Bonds that payment of the final instalment of US \$1,250 per Bond is due to be made to Financiering Maatschappij d'Oranjeboom BV (the "Company") on 10th August, 1991 (the "due date") in immediately available funds.

Accordingly:

(A) any single person whose holding of partly paid Bonds is shown in the records of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as operator of the Euro-clear System ("Euro-clear"), may pay to Euro-clear, so as to be received not later than its opening of business on 9th August, 1983, and authorize Euro-clear to debit his account with Euro-clear on due day with the amount due in respect of his holding of partly paid Bonds as shown in Euro-clear's books at its close of business on 9th August, 1983 at the rate of US \$1,250 per Bond.

(B) any single person whose holding of partly paid Bonds is shown in the records of CEDEL S.A. ("CEDEL") may pay to CEDEL, so as to be received not later than its opening of business on 9th August, 1983, and authorize CEDEL to debit his account with CEDEL on due day with the amount due in respect of his holding of partly paid Bonds as shown in CEDEL's books at its close of business on 9th August, 1983 at the rate of US \$1,250 per Bond.

The Company has the right to accept payment of the final instalment in respect of any Bond which has not been forfeited at any time after the due date of payment subject to payment of interest on such final instalment at a rate of 1% per annum calculated from and including the due date to but excluding the date of payment thereof.

The Company may at any time after 24th August, 1983 elect, without giving prior notice to the holder of any of the Bonds in respect of which the final instalment together with interest as aforesaid has not been paid, whereupon the Company shall be entitled to retain the first instalment on such Bonds and shall be discharged from any obligation to repay such instalment, or to pay interest thereon for any period, but shall have no other rights against any holder whose Bonds have been so forfeited.

Neither Euro-clear nor CEDEL will clear any transaction in the Bonds for settlement on or after 10th August, 1983 unless such transactions are in fully paid Bonds.

1st August, 1983

Financiering Maatschappij d'Oranjeboom BV

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Evode Group p.l.c.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948

No. 748589

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Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited Grieveson, Grant and Co.
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21 Austin Friars 39 King Street
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The 11 1/4% Notes, issued at 100 per cent plus accrued interest (if any), in denominations of U.S. \$5,000, the Warrants issued at U.S. \$15.00, and the 10 1/4% Notes in denominations of U.S. \$1,000 issuable at 100 per cent plus accrued interest (if any), have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange subject only to the issue of temporary global Notes and the global Warrant. Interest on both Note issues is payable annually in arrears on August 16.

Particulars of the Notes, the Warrants and the Issuer are available in the Excel Statistical Service and may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including August 15, 1983 from:-

Cazenove & Co.
12 Tokenhouse Yard
London EC2R 7AN

August 1, 1983

Morgan Guaranty Ltd
30 Throgmorton Street
London EC2N 2NT

Eurobonds prices (yields and premiums)

Price YTM

STANART GROUP 100.00 11.00

CB&I 100.00 10.90

Worley Parsons 100.00 10.90

1984 EXMT 100.00 10.80

1985 EXMT 100.00 10.70

1986 EXMT 100.00 10.60

1987 EXMT 100.00 10.50

1988 EXMT 100.00 10.40

1989 EXMT 100.00 10.30

1990 EXMT 100.00 10.20

1991 EXMT 100.00 10.10

1992 EXMT 100.00 10.00

1993 EXMT 100.00 9.90

1994 EXMT 100.00 9.80

1995 EXMT 100.00 9.70

1996 EXMT 100.00 9.60

1997 EXMT 100.00 9.50

1998 EXMT 100.00 9.40

1999 EXMT 100.00 9.30

2000 EXMT 100.00 9.20

2001 EXMT 100.00 9.10

2002 EXMT 100.00 9.00

2003 EXMT 100.00 8.90

2004 EXMT 100.00 8.80

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Stock exchange Exchanging Stock	Price last Friday	Chg's last week	Int. Gross div	Div yield	Capitilization	Price last Friday	Chg's last week	Gross Div per share	% P/E	Capitilization	Price last Friday	Chg's last week	Gross Div per share	% P/E	Capitilization	Price last Friday	Chg's last week	Gross Div per share	% P/E	Capitilization	Price last Friday	Chg's last week	Gross Div per share	% P/E	
BRITISH FUNDS					£88.3m	£88.3m	£0.00	0.00	162	£7.5m	£7.5m	0.00	162	£2.2m	£2.2m	0.00	162	£1.2m	£1.2m	0.00	162	£0.8m	£0.8m	0.00	162
AM 9075	Exch 13/5/1983	100%	-	13.37	2.90%	1,000	-	0.00	2,907	1,000	2.95	-	1,000	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
500m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	10.006	2.90%	2,907	-	0.00	2,907	2,907	0.00	-	2,907	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
500m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.38	2.90%	2,907	-	0.00	2,907	2,907	0.00	-	2,907	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
110m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
110m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
110m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.00	1,049	1,049	0.00	-	1,049	7.50	-	7.50	22.5m	22.5m	0.00	22.50	12.5m	12.5m	0.00	22.50	
120m Exch	13/5/1983	100%	-	11.187	1.14%	1,049	-	0.0																	

Second Test: nearing the end of an innings that has lasted over half a century

Only a dour Gower can stop the history-makers

By John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent

HEADINGLEY: England, with four second-innings wickets in hand, lead New Zealand by two runs.

New Zealand should win the second Test match sponsored by Cornhill, at Headingley today and so gain their first victory over England in England. For there to be any other result a rearguard action will be needed by England of the kind which Botham led against Australia on the same ground two years ago.

For three days England have been outplayed, basically because New Zealand have bowled much better. This should not, I suppose, come as a surprise. By the end of last winter it was happening, albeit in one-day cricket, with depressing regularity, and the two sides are substantially and significantly the same.

The difference between England's bowling and New Zealand's has been startling. England entered the match pleased to think that in terms of the speed they had an attack of almost West Indian dimensions. In the event it has been a pitch not for digging the

ball in but for a full length and good control. Coney, for example, at the gentler of medium paces, has been twice as dangerous as Dilley.

What an irony that England would probably have done better with an attack if you like, of Monkhouse, Tremlett, Ontong and Inchmore, simply because their methods would have been better suited to the conditions. After his first two overs at the start of England's second innings, Hadlee, at nothing like his old pace, had already beaten the bat more often than England did in the last three hours of New Zealand's innings.

Botham's failure to strike the right length has been crucial. At his best he would have finished, as was once his habit, with five or more inexpensive wickets. As it was, England, with the ball likely to move off the seam, were obliged to use 45 overs of spin. Edmonds, on the whole, bowled pretty well. New Zealand, so far, have bowled one over of spin and yet, even with Hadlee still to take a wicket, they have pushed England to the brink of defeat.

Scoreboard at Headingley

ENGLAND: First innings 225 (C J Tavaré 69, A J Lamb 58; S L Cairns 7 for 74) Second innings

C J Tavaré c Botham b Willis 23 M D Crosse lbw, b Cowans 54 R J Cowen not out 14 J Lamb c Cowen b Willis 4 T Botham c Botham b Cowen 1 D H Edmonds c Botham b Willis 0 R Dilley not out 1 Extras (5 ft, 1-0, 1-1) Total (5 wkt) 154

TR W Taylor, R G D Willis, N G Cowans to bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-44, 3-115, 4-126, 5-142, 6-142.

BOWLING: (to date) Hadlee 19-8-25-0; Charnell 19-4-65-4; Cairns 8-2-24-0; Cowen 8-1-30-2.

Umpires: B J Mayer and D H Constant.

Rice grows tall in the rain

By Richard Streeton

Trent Bridge, Nottinghamshire (4pts) beat Yorkshire by nine wickets.

Clive Rice hammered an unbeaten 66 in appalling light to bring Nottinghamshire a remarkable success against Yorkshire. The John Player League leaders, in Derek Randall's benefit match, had reduced the game to a 13-over one and Nottinghamshire were left 107 to make and they won with four balls to spare at 7.0.

Randall, utilizing the Test match's rest day, spun the coin on Rice's behalf, and did his side what would have been a significant turn in normal circumstances by winning the toss and putting Yorkshire in on a green pitch. A start was made at 3.0 to what was intended to be a 31-over game and Yorkshire scored 14 without loss from three overs before rain brought a halt for two hours.

Richards shows talent with the ball

By Michael Stevenson

OLD TRAFFORD: No result. Lancashire 2pts. Somerset 2.

Somerset, in their pursuit of Yorkshire at the head of the John Player League, bowed out. Lancashire, for a modest 132, before scoring seven off one over yesterday. Then the heavens opened spectacularly and the match was abandoned without another ball being bowled.

The two points which Somerset acquired and the fact that they have two matches in hand over Yorkshire means that they are well placed to win the competition. Certainly their outcricket yesterday was of an exceptionally high calibre.

Richards, so often the key to Somerset's successes, has gained so many accolades for his bat that yesterday's spectacular bowling return must have come as a pleasant

Sussex have best of the weather

By Peter Marson

LEICESTER: No result. Leicester 2pts. Sussex 2pts.

Sussex were saved by the rain at Grace Road yesterday. At 105 for seven from 34 overs when they came in defeat looked darkly on as equally gloomy horizon. A reading in Leicestershire's book of 50 to win from 10 overs came to nought as the sun came driving in. Leicestershire, who had scarcely begun their innings, were then obliged to suffer the afront of seeing Sussex make off with half the spoils.

Sussex were in trouble immediately when they bated as Parker, Mendis and Imran fell to Roberts and Taylor for 14 runs in nine overs. Parker although out of form, was still Sussex's most successful batsman when he took 10 runs yesterday. He had a batting average of 45.81. Yet survived only three balls before playing on, thereby helping Roberts make a mess of his

Worcestershire

AT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: D J Willi c McEvoy b Pridgeon 13 W Larke c Pridgeon b Pidgeon 53 D J Cowen c Pridgeon b Pidgeon 53 Kugel d/l Haynes b Birkwith 10 D G Cook c Pridgeon b Pidgeon 4 D J Sharp c Pridgeon b Birkwith 4 D J Capel c Pridgeon b Birkwith 4 D J Cowen c Pridgeon b Birkwith 4 D J Willi c Pridgeon b Birkwith 1 D J Griffiths not out 1 Extras (1-0, 10-0) Total (4 wkt, 19.5 overs) 99

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-57, 3-125, 4-10-147. BOWLING: Willi, 8-0-21-2; Pridgeon, 8-0-21-2; Larke, 8-0-21-2; Birkwith, 7-0-77-8; Cook, 6-0-19-7.

WORCESTERSHIRE M S A Mervyn c Sherriff b Kaye 17 D N Patel c Cowdrey b Grimsthorpe 22 W Larke c Pridgeon b Pidgeon 22 Kugel d/l Haynes b Birkwith 10 D G Cook c Pridgeon b Pidgeon 4 D J Sharp c Pridgeon b Birkwith 4 D J Capel c Pridgeon b Birkwith 4 D J Cowen c Pridgeon b Birkwith 4 D J Willi c Pridgeon b Birkwith 1 D J Griffiths not out 1 Extras (1-0, 10-0) Total (4 wkt, 19.5 overs) 99

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MINOR COUNTIES (SOMERSET) Charnell 192 for 2; A J Arnold 6 for 5; Knight 10-2-31-1; Thorpe 10-0-53-0. Umpires: P J Edes and H Palmer.

MINOR COUNTIES (WORCESTERSHIRE) D M A Mervyn c Sherriff b Kaye 17 D N Patel c Cowdrey b Grimsthorpe 22 W Larke c Pridgeon b Pidgeon 22 Kugel d/l Haynes b Birkwith 10 D G Cook c Pridgeon b Pidgeon 4 D J Sharp c Pridgeon b Birkwith 4 D J Capel c Pridgeon b Birkwith 4 D J Cowen c Pridgeon b Birkwith 4 D J Willi c Pridgeon b Birkwith 1 D J Griffiths not out 1 Extras (1-0, 10-0) Total (4 wkt, 19.5 overs) 99

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-57, 3-125, 4-10-147. BOWLING: Kaye, 8-0-21-2; Mather 3-0-12-2; Lamb 2-0-9-3. Grimsthorpe 4-0-12-2; Larke 7-0-77-8; Cook, 6-0-19-7; Patel, 6-0-19-7.

CHESTER-LE-STREET: Durham 191 for 5; G Lister 61; Wasim Raja 87 not out. Northamptonshire on a faster scoring rate.

CHESTER-LE-STREET: Durham 191 for 5; G Lister 61; Wasim Raja 87 not out. Northamptonshire 157 for 4.

With Edgar, plus runner, scoring an admirable tenacious 84, 65 of them after he had returned from injury, and Hadlee making some more powerful blows, and Cairns pulling Edmonds twice in one for six, New Zealand finished their first innings with a lead of 152. Only twice before, against England, have they enjoyed such an advantage as that. They led by 171 runs on the first innings at Lord's in 1949 and by 298 runs, also at Lord's in 1973.

England went in again on Saturday just before 2.30. Having been fortunate to survive Hadlee's splendid opening spell, Tavaré and Fowler seemed over the worst when, in successive overs, Chatfield removed them both. Fowler was caught at the wicket, which is always the likeliest way of his getting out, and Tavaré was the victim of a horrible shooter.

So long as Lamb and Gower were together the game was still wide open. By the time the evening drinks were taken – it was another beautiful day – they were scoring so freely and with such fine strokes that England actually held the initiative.

Drinks, however, "proved fatal", as the newspaper headlines used to put it. First Lamb chopped on to Coney, trying to force a ball that was bare and short enough for the stroke, and then Botham, making to pull a leg-side ball of little merit from Coney, miscued, probably off the back of the bat, to slip, where Howarth ran back for the catch.

It that was unlucky for Botham, it was a little careless, too. Off his first ball Botham had survived an impassioned appeal for a catch at silly point off bat and pad. His second he had driven majestically for four.

By the close of play Randall and Edmonds were also out, both of them caught at the wicket off Chatfield. As



The stump that came up from down under. Edgar, bowled Willis

England's first innings, Randall got a ball that lifted. Witnessing all this was Gower, to whom such disasters are commonplace. He himself was playing beautifully, being never in a hurry and timing the ball as only the highly gifted can. Today, if England are to have the slightest chance of escape, it will be up to Gower.

Against Australia in 1981 England, in their second innings, were still 92 runs behind when their seventh wicket fell. Except that New Zealand's bowlers will return refreshed this morning, England's present position,

compared with that, is positively auspicious.

Diley, as he was then, is one of the survivors. For Botham, whose 149 not out turned the tables two years ago, read Gower. If England were to leave New Zealand 120, perhaps even 100, they could just win. If not, we shall at least see history in the making. India had been coming to England for 29 years before winning their first victory here. South Africa for 28 years, the West Indians for 20 years. New Zealand come first in 1981.

Emburey wolf in the fold

By Alan Ross

LODS: Middlesex (4pts) beat Warwickshire 10 runs.

Because of interruptions both during and after Middlesex's innings, Warwickshire were eventually set the modest task of making 92 to win in 18 overs. After a promising start the Warwickshire batsmen went like sheep to the slaughter. Middlesex bowling them out for 82, Emburey taking five for 36.

Middlesex, in fact, had scored 163 for eight an innings reduced to 32 overs, but the end of two periods of blundering drizzle reduced the equation still further.

Emburey's innings was as much as anything for the dopy running between the wickets. Barlow and Slack both being run out. Gating, having given Slack 12 overs, started overhauling him in five minutes, striking Ferrier for one skimming six over square leg. Gating, swinging at almost every ball, made 47 before being bowled by Hogg in middle-order.

Of the other Middlesex batsmen only Dowton got in any real blow. Small took a terrific return catch to remove Williams, but an act of bravery he appeared to regret. Slack was slow to warm up. Radnor was comprehensively bowled by Ferrier, and Ellis' timing was finely

as much as anything for the dopy running between the wickets.

At the halfway stage Warwickshire were 39 for the loss of Lillard, Kallicharan was soon stumped and then Amies, who had produced several thrilling hooks off Daniel, was caught at the wicket off Slack's first ball. Ferrier hooked dangerously enough. Dowton had to be recalled and he got him with his second ball. Humpage now pulled Williams hard to Carr at midwicket and Warwickshire were 59 for five, needing 33 off five overs. A quick sprint and throw by Carr outed Gating made off with two wickets left. They got 10 of them and lost both the stumpings off Emburey made it 65 for seven.

Small hit a full pitch to midwicket and Warwickshire needed 20 off the last two with two wickets left. They got 10 of them and lost both the stumpings off Emburey made it 65 for seven.

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ATHLETICS: COE STILL CANNOT FIND HIS FINISHING TOUCH

Cram's confidence leaves Coe's kick in cold storage

By Pat Butcher

Steve Cram gave himself the best possible send-off to the world championships in Helsinki next week but compounded Sebastian Coe's agony by winning the 800 metres in front of his home crowd in Gateshead yesterday.

The only world record holder could finish only fourth after promising to sprint and then struggling down the home straight as he had done in his three 1500-metre and one-mile defeats in the last six weeks.

Cram was jubilant after beating all three of Britain's 800-metre contenders for Helsinki and agreed that this was the best possible preparation for his 1500-metres challenge as reigning European and Commonwealth champion.

But Coe, looking for his first major 800 metres title in Helsinki, after two successive European and an Olympic defeat, must now be wondering what has gone wrong after starting his season in record form. Uncharacteristically, he had little to say afterwards.

Strong words on the British record

Shirley Strong moved closer to world class with her 12.95sec win in the Women's AAA championships, sponsored by Trustees Savings Bank at Crystal Palace on Saturday. Pat Butcher writes. She was pleased to become the first British woman under 15 seconds in the 100-metre hurdles, delighted with the sponsorship of a gold bracelet, but coldly realistic about her chances in the world championships in Helsinki next week.

Miss Strong believes, like Kathy Cook, that she will do well to get to the final of her event in Helsinki. Unlike Mrs Cook she is beginning to

realize that it is the administrators of her sport who are doing the least to help British women back into world class reckoning.

Matches this season against mediocre continental teams like Yugoslavia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Finland do nothing to raise standards. But that seems to be the limit of the imagination of Women's AAA administration.

"What we need is a female Andy Norman," said Miss Strong, referring to the official who has done most to drag British athletics into the latter half of the twentieth century.

The call for amalgamation of the men's and women's administrations, with some support from a recent Sports Council report, is gathering momentum.

Wednesday's 800 metres: M. Scott (Gateshead), 1:59.52; S. Cram (Aldershot), 1:59.62; S. Cram (London), 1:59.72; S. Cram (Gateshead), 1:59.73; L. Peltier (Lyon), 1:59.72; B. Wylie (Cardiff), 1:59.73; P. Brown (Bath), 1:59.82; S. E. Carty (London), 1:59.85.

Wednesday's 1500 metres: U. L. Dorn (Warrington), 3:45.71sec; E. L. Dorn (Warrington), 3:45.84; S. M. Cook (Gateshead), 3:45.92.

Wednesday's 3000 metres: J. G. Flynn (London), 8:05.71sec; S. P. Whyte (Cardiff), 8:05.73sec.

Wednesday's 5000 metres: S. Cram (London), 14:00.1sec; S. Cram (London), 14:00.2sec; S. Cram (London), 14:00.3sec; S. Cram (London), 14:00.4sec.

Wednesday's 10000 metres: S. Cram (London), 27:45.7sec; S. Cram (London), 27:46.8sec; S. Cram (London), 27:47.9sec.

Wednesday's 800 metres: S. Cram (London), 1:59.52; S. Cram (London), 1:59.62; S. Cram (London), 1:59.72; S. Cram (London), 1:59.73; L. Peltier (Lyon), 1:59.73; S. Cram (London), 1:59.82; S. Cram (London), 1:59.85.

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Wednesday's 1500 metres: U. L. Dorn (Warrington), 3:45.71sec; E. L. Dorn (Warrington), 3:45.84; S. Cram (London), 3:45.92.

Wednesday's 3000 metres: J. G. Flynn (London), 8:05.71sec; S. P. Whyte (Cardiff), 8:05.73sec.

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RACING

Carson collects a ban after his bouquet

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

A bitter sweet week for Willie Carson ended at Goodwood on Saturday on a high note when he was presented with the Ritzy Club Charity Trophy as leading rider at the meeting. This was the sixth trophy of its type that Carson has won and with seven victories to his credit during the five-day meeting there was certainly no hiding his flair.

Before he received his award Carson had a taste of the other side of life when the stewards suspended him from riding for eight days, from August 8-15, for what they deemed to be careless riding in the Nassau Stakes.

Clearly incensed by their verdict, Carson said that he will appeal to the Jockey Club's disciplinary stewards against the sentence. When asked whether he would appeal Carson snapped "Of course, it was not careless riding, I gave her one slip with my stick and she ducked away from it."

The incident in question occurred about a furlong from home. At the time La Grigia, Gaygo Lady and Air Distinque were tightly grouped and racing virtually in line when Carson on the hot favourite, Air Distinque, drew his whip in his left hand and gave her, as he said, one crack. The filly immediately ducked to her right and Steve Cauthen, on Gaygo Lady, became the meat in the sandwich.

That Air Distinque would and should be disqualified there was no doubt. The argument that raged afterwards was whether Carson had been careless or whether it was purely an accident.

Pontificating about events that happen when there is so much at stake and horses and jockeys are travelling at 40 mph is not easy. With the benefit of hindsight it is possible to reason that Carson should have had his whip in his right hand as horses invariably tend to drift to their right with the camber towards the far rails at Goodwood. If he

had, Air Distinque would probably have never ducked to her right.

In giving Carson an eight-day suspension the stewards, in fact, gave him the most lenient of their disposal because this was his second offence this season. Now he is up to the powers that be in Portman Square to have the last word.

All this melodrama tended to detract from the excellent performance by the winner, Acclimatiser, who swept back to form, thanks to a beautifully judged and sympathetic ride from Geoff Baxter.

I tipped Air Distinque but the eventual result did not surprise me after looking at the runners in the paddock. There, Acclimatiser looked cool and calm and infinitely better in herself than at any time this season whereas Air Distinque was a bundle of nerves, permanently on the job.

It was obviously that nervous disposition which caused Air Distinque to shy away from the whip in the race itself and that is a piece of evidence that Carson will do well to call upon when he sees the Stewards again.

While the favourite was in that spot of bother Baxter and Acclimatiser were winging their way to a well deserved success, free from trouble up the middle of the course. This coveted prize was no more than they deserved after hard and unavailing attempts to beat the likes of Sun Princess and Give Thanks in the Oaks and the Lancashire Oaks.

Again with the benefit of hindsight, Acclimatiser may be better at a mile and a quarter than she is at a mile and a half. That comment certainly applies to Morcon who bounced back to his best with an emphatic victory in the Chesterfield Cup. That meant that his trainer, Dick Hern, was able to indulge yet again in one of his favourite pastimes. After saddling a winner at Goodwood it has become a ritual to return to his

house at West Wittering and go down to the beach where he draws in the sand a winning post, a horse and the name of his winner! Who knows the next time that the major draws a picture of Morcon in the sand the place could easily be the beach at Deauville after the Prix de la Cote Normande on August 15.

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Nothing can really compensate for the disappointment and anger that Daniel Wildenstein felt when Vacarme, so clearly the best horse in the race, was disqualified after winning the Richmond Stakes on Wednesday. At least though his week ended on a better note when Page Blanche, who had herself been disqualified after "winning" as Ascot in June, finally came up trumps with an emphatic victory in the Surplice Stakes.

Later in the day the varying cost of success in racing these days was nicely illustrated when Bluff House (\$35,000) won the

Grant breaks a leg at Market Rasen

The new National Hunt season started disastrously for the North-east rider Chris Grant, who broke his left leg in a freak accident at Market Rasen on Saturday. Gran, 1-stake jockey to the Bishop Auckland trainer Dennis Smith, had accidentally fallen over his mount, Crackerill, who lunged in the clearing stages of the Gainsborough Maiden Hurdle (D4v. One). One of the conditions of some of the races and the overall amenities,

catering included, as well as betting on the tote and good-sized fields throughout the week combined to increase the overall attendance by almost five per cent to 80,000.

Crowds were up on every day except Tuesday compared with last year. Friday's attendance being the best for five years.

This can only have been a heartening experience for the new clerk of the course, Roderick Fabricius, who in his first year also contrived to

produce fast, fair ground with a good covering of grass in the midst of a dry spell that nobody complained about.

Meanwhile at Newmarket Shoot Clear lived up to her name when she won the Tolly Cobbold Trophy with a decisive burst of speed in the last quarter of a mile. Al-Mamou, also did his stuff nicely at Thirsk to book his ticket for the Gimcrack Stakes at the big York meeting.

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Meanwhile at Newmarket Shoot Clear lived up to her name

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 *CatFax AM*. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 *Broadcast Time* presented by Frank Bough and Sallie Scott. News from Andrew Harvey of 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather, and traffic details at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and the family budget between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.30 and 8.30; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 8.55.

9.00 *Hey Look ...* That's Mel Chris Harris tries Grass Skid-ing at Butser Hill and Lut joins a group of young people who are working and studying on an Iron Age Farm 8.25. Jackanory Tony Alkin reads part one of *The Eggbox*, *Brontosaurus* (r) 8.40. *The Amazing Adventures of Morph*, introduced by Tony Hart (r) 8.45. *Why Don't You...?* Ideas for young people with time on their hands (r) 10.10. *Closedown*.

10.00 *Cricket: Second Test*. Live coverage of the morning session in the match at Headingley between England and New Zealand, introduced by Peter West. There is further coverage on this channel at 1.40 and on BBC2 at 4.15, with highlights of the day's play at 11.40.

1.05 *News After Noon* with Michael Cole and Vivien Gregor. The weather forecast comes from Bill Galloway. **2.25** *Regional news* (London and SE only). Financial report followed by local news headlines with *Postline* 2.25. **3.00** *Check-e-Stock*. A *See-Saw* programme for the very young, presented by Fred Harris (r).

4.00 *Cricket: Second Test*. Another visit to Headingley for live coverage of the afternoon session 4.15. *Regional news* (not London).

4.20 *Play School*. Senior on BBC2 4.45. *Cartoon: Scooby and Scrappy Doo* (r) 5.05. John Craven's *Newsworld*, 5.10.

5.00 *The Red Hand Gang*. Episode three, *The Search* (r) 5.35. *The Pettifers* (r).

5.45 *News with Muir Sturt* 5.00. South East at Six presented by Sue Cook. *Laurie Meyer and Fran Morton*.

6.25 *Nationwide* looks back at its 14-year history with some former presenters.

6.50 *World of Wildlife: Way of the Willow*. A documentary about the people and the flora and fauna of the Somerset Levels, in particular, Sedgemoor.

7.20 *Matt Houston*. The millionaire detective is arrested for murder when the police find his name in the diary of a dead woman. Released on bail, he becomes the target of a multi-million attack.

8.10 *Panorama: The Whole Truth*. Margaret Jay reports on the heavy reliance in trials of experts' evidence and looks at cases of people who have been wrongly convicted on experts' erroneous evidence (r).

9.00 *News with Frances Corviale*.

9.25 *Film: The Ordeal of Doctor Mudd*, (1950) starring Dennis Weaver and Susan Sullivan. The first showing on British television of the made-for-television movie, which cost just £100,000. It is based on a novel of a Doctor Mudd, wrongfully imprisoned for unwillingly assisting President Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth. Directed by Paul Wendkos.

11.45 *News headlines and weather*. FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1522kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London: 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and Martin Wainwright. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; sport at 6.45 and 7.45; the day's newspapers reviewed at 7.05; highlights of Diana Dors's diet at 7.10; pop video at 7.45; Richard and Geraldine Warner at 8.05; the day's television previewed at 8.35; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 8.50; and, from 9.00, *Roland Rat in London*. Today's guest is Barry Green.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news headlines*, followed by *Bedtime Street*. **10.25** *School International*. **10.35** *Aladdin: The Story of Writing*. Part three: The invention of printing and copperplate engraving (r). **11.00** *Little House in the Prairie*. **11.15** *The No Place Like Home*. **11.30** *Cartoon Times: The Writing on the Walls.*

12.00 *We'll Tell You a Story*. Christopher Lippard and *Grandma Tomlin's Crown* (r). **12.15** *Let's Pretend to the Story of The Clock that Forgot to Tock (r) 12.30. **23.30** *Cartoon Times: The Writing on the Walls.**

1.00 *Topper!* *Vintage American* comedy series about a deceased couple who return to haunt their former home in the company of an inhibited dog.

2.00 *Runaway Black* and the Tiger (r) 2.30. *Shane Stewart*, *Anthony Steel* and *Barbara Rush*. As to the manner born. *Ginger* plays white hunter, Harry Black who, while hunting for a man-eating tiger, meets a squig from his past. Directed by Hugo Fregonese.

4.00 *We'll Tell You a Story*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15. *Cartoon: Victor and Maria in the Dog*. **4.20** *The New Fantastic Four* and the Calamity on the Campus 4.45. *A Musical World*. The pupils of Trinity School, Lamington Spa, present your Attention Please, a musical revue 6.15. *PS It's Paul Squire*.

5.45 *News 8.00* *Thames news*.

6.25 *It's Worth*. *Channel Four's consumer affairs presenter*, David Stanford, answers *Viewers' Letters*.

6.35 *Crossroads*. David Hunter is taken into a deal by Wally Soper.

7.00 *The Kryton Factor*. Three men and a girl strive for a place in the semi-final of this brain and brawn competition.

7.30 *Coronation Street*. Why has the street received a visit from the boys in blue?

8.00 *The Happy Apple*. Comedy series about an impoverished advertising agency.

8.20 *World in Action: The Race Against Bees*. The rise of black power and its threat to stop President Reagan winning a second term in office is examined. (See *Choice*).

9.00 *Quincy*. A young policeman lies when questioned about the shooting of a burglar.

10.30 *News*.

10.50 *Look! Frenzies*. Dennis Norden reminiscences about the showbiz stars of the Forties and Fifties with guests Roy Hudd, Beryl Reid and Billy Daniels.

11.00 *Hill Street Blues*. Panic on the precinct when the pay cheques are stolen.

12.00 *Film Club: the Silver Key* (1959) starring Bernard Lee. Who killed the wealthy moneylender? Directed by Gerard Glazier.

12.15 *Close with Sam Phillips*.

BBC 2

9.05 *Open University: Control of Education*. 8.30 Culture and Communication, Spain (r) 8.55. **10.00** *Maths: Modelling*, Stocks. **7.20** *Living with Death*. **7.45** *Haydn's London Symphony*. **8.10** *Closedown*.

10.30 *Play School*. **10.55** *Closedown*.

4.15 *Cricket: Second Test*. Live coverage of the final session of the fourth day's play in the match between England and New Zealand at Headingley.

5.00 *Topper!* *Vintage American* comedy series about a deceased couple who return to haunt their former home in the company of an inhibited dog.

6.45 *Runaway Black* and the Tiger (r) 6.55. *Shane Stewart*, *Anthony Steel* and *Barbara Rush*. As to the manner born. *Ginger* plays white hunter, Harry Black who, while hunting for a man-eating tiger, meets a squig from his past. Directed by Hugo Fregonese.

7.25 *News summary with subtitles*.

7.30 *A Man Set to Tell*. The fourth in the series that endeavours on the consequences of ordinary working people as they take a breather from their everyday chores. This week it is the turn of the Tale-takers.

7.45 *Salesgirl of the Express and Star*. **Wolverhampton**.

7.50 *O.E.D.: Acts of God*. Dr Anthony Clare (to be seen later, at 10.15) narrates this documentary about the causes and effects of freak weather. With newfilm gathered from around the world the programme illustrates the effects of such suprises as a 100ft wave: a storm that becomes a torrent in seconds; typhoons and thunderbolts. With stuntman John Lees O.E.D. demonstrates how humans can survive against these unnatural forces (r).

8.20 *The Paul Daniels Magic Show*. The guests are strongmen Markus from Austria and tropical mimic from Los Angeles, Terry Len.

8.30 *Call My Bluff*. Another round of the dubious definitions game. This week Frank Muir has Sue Arnold and Nigel Hawthorne on his side while Arthur Marston is supported by Liza Goddard and Russell Harty.

9.30 *One Man and His Dog*. The English best of the competition features Tim Longton, Norman Durrell and John Russell (r).

10.10 *Motives*. In the second of his series of interviews with public figures Dr Anthony Clare talks to John Stonehouse. (See *Choice*).

9.00 *Quincy*. A young policeman lies when questioned about the shooting of a burglar.

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● The most famous disappearing act of 1974 is the subject of Dr Anthony Clare's second programme in his series *MOTIVES* (BBC2 10.10pm). John Stonehouse who disappeared after faking his death off the Miami coast, only to resurface three months later in Australia, talks about the events that led up to his duplicitous act. Dr Clare also uncovers Stonehouse's feelings for his parents - 'I loved my mother for her political ideals', 'my father drank a bit' and the reasons why Stonehouse chose politics as a career - 'idealism'. Of his present life he claims he is happier now than he has ever been, but earlier only his love for his second wife saved him from suicide.

● World in Action: THE RACE AGAINST REAGAN (ITV 6.30pm)

reports on the growing electoral

CHOICE

music of the formerly sympathetic black American voters. Muscle that is gaining strength, and, it is estimated, by 1980, will be powerful enough to win the presidency from Reagan. In a lightning tour of the southern United States, Ward in *Action* finds poor black families receiving free aid in Montgomery, Alabama, and a civil rights convention in New Orleans, and spends a day with Jesus Jackson, the black Baptist minister who is expected to be a key figure in the next election. With millions more blacks registering to vote in 1984 and nine out of ten of them expected to vote Democrat, President Reagan's hopes for a second term in office are looking extremely optimistic.

● Actress Kathy Staff forgoes her known role as Nora Batty, *Compo's* femme fatale in *the comic success*. Last of the Summer Wine, when she plays Alma, an old-age pensioner, in *Gilly Fraser's* futuristic drama *SOMewhere ELSE* (Radio 4 8.00pm) Set not a million miles from Orwell's vision of the late 20th century, the story concerns an ill-assorted group of women and children who, to escape from an increasingly authoritarian and nuclear bomb-happy government, hole up in a deserted railway station. With Alma are two cockney children, a 14-year-old mongol girl, Poppy and Grace, a young woman. Together, led by the optimistic Alma with humour and good sense, they discover a new purpose for their oppressed way of life.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 *Jeanne: Prelude From the House of the Dead*. Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Simon Rattle. **8.00** *Requiem* (solo: Colin Carr).

8.30 *Requiem: Symphony No 2* in minor. Radio 3, stereo.

The Rule of Athens. Recorded.

8.00 *Morning Concert*. Part two: *Prokofiev* (Comp. Op. 89).

8.30 *The Week's Composer*: Rossini.

9.00 *The Week's Composer*: Rossini.

9.30 Haydn and Mozart string quartets. The English Quartet.

10.00 Haydn and Mozart string quartets. The English Quartet.

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Jenkin to reveal new council spending curbs

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

The Government will announce today what it promises is a solution to high rates and excess council spending.

In what councils see as a major constitutional change which will eventually make Whitehall responsible for all local government, the Government is taking over the power to set council rates and so control their spending.

The White Paper will explain how what Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, calls the "primary targets" are to be selected. These are the Labour city councils, including the Greater London Council, and the Inner London Education Authority, held mainly responsible for the consistent overshooting of spending targets.

At present, the Government can penalize high-spending councils by taking away rate support grant but since it cannot control their rates it is powerless to control spending.

Mr Jenkin will be able to decide that a council's spending is "excessive" and limit any rate rise. The new powers will come into effect in April 1985. Government business managers have scheduled the introduction of Bill based on the White Paper for January.

Later today Mr Jenkin will give English councils a figure for approved spending in 1984-85. He will warn them that performance in meeting these targets will determine whether

their rates are controlled in 1985.

The White Paper empowers him, if overspending cannot be pinned on a small number of councils, to resort to a general edict limiting the rates of each and every council.

Although the councils are not wholly in opposition, a formidable lobbying campaign has been launched. Most worrying for the Government is the strength of opinion within the Conservative Association of County Councils, which can muster backbench support in the Commons and impressive numbers in the Lords.

Mr John Lovill, the association chairman, told *The Times* that he and the other shire county leaders, while remaining enthusiastic supporters of the Government, reject the manifesto pledges on capping the rates.

It will be apparent today whether the Government will try to woo shire counties. Many counties acknowledge that they could, if their arms were twisted, trim small amounts off their budgets for 1984-85.

Mr Lovill has spoken of meeting "realistic" targets. But the counties' definition of realism would mean the Government accepting a significant increase in council spending.

Today's targets are likely to be rejected by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the GLC.

Black states bar media based in South Africa

Harare (AFP) - Foreign journalists based in South Africa will be barred - in most cases - from working in its six "frontline" black states that oppose South African policies on Namibia and apartheid.

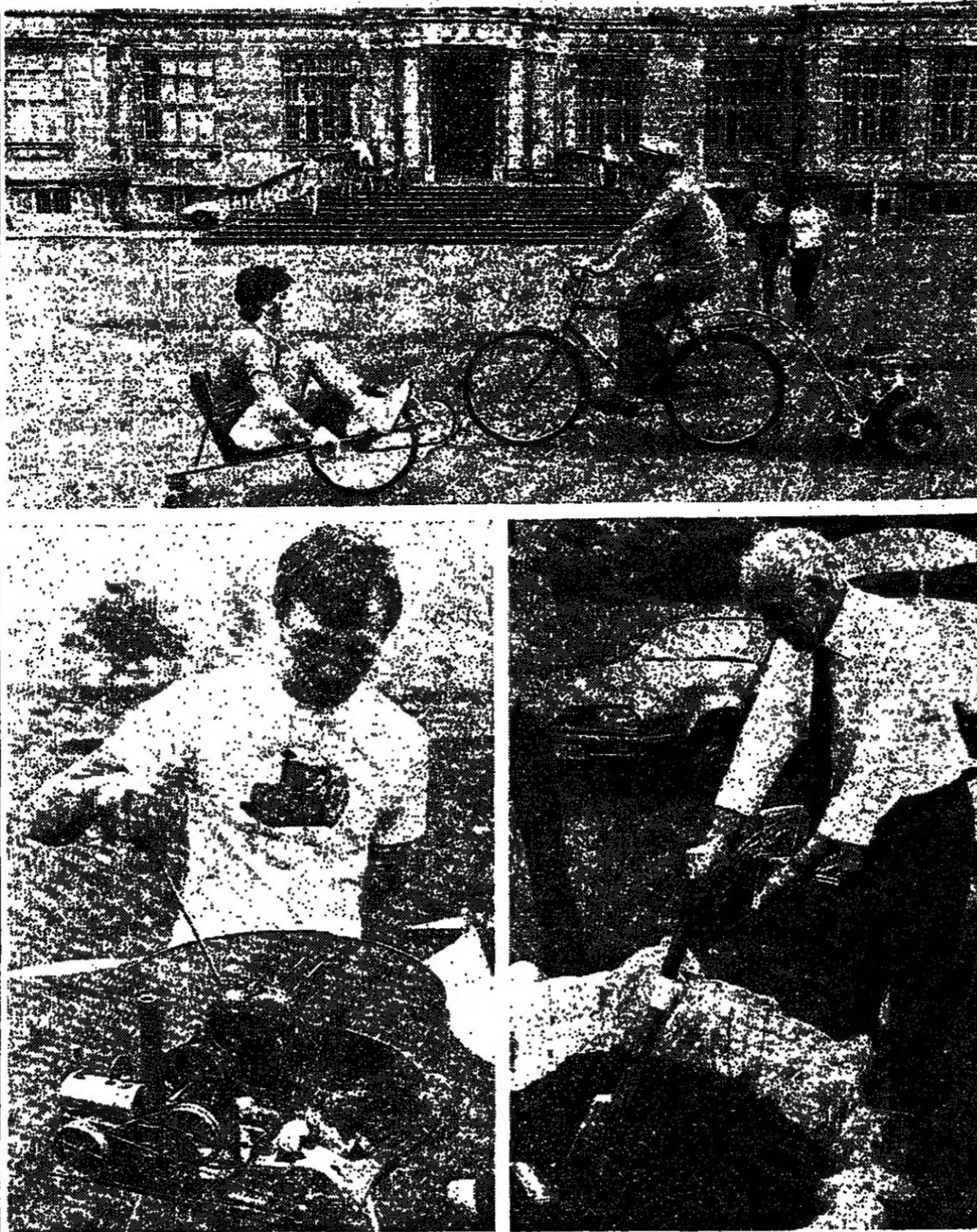
In a statement after a two-day meeting at Kadoma in central Zimbabwe, the information ministers of the six states also decreed that any foreign correspondent based outside South Africa but banned from any once frontline country would automatically be banned from the others.

Attending the meeting which discussed ways of combating South African "information aggression" - seen by the black

states as part of Pretoria's strategy of military and economic destabilization of its neighbours - were ministers from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The delegates declared that

because many international news agencies and newspaper and broadcast outlets cover the southern African region from bureaux in Johannesburg, they had propagated a "distorted view" of the black states that "tends to give credence and credibility to Pretoria's biased view of reality in southern Africa". South African journalists working for the South African media, however, were not banned from the frontline states.



Bizarre bikes, barbecues and better mousetraps

Inventors - mad and otherwise - gathered at Longleat House yesterday for Britain's first Inventors' Day.

In the top photograph Mr Lucien Hewetson of Brighton meets Basil Campbell from Surrey on his far less practical baby rocker-pusher bike.

Some items were strictly for fun, like Mr Paul Sole's steam-driven barbecue spit (above left), while some were meant to make life easier, like Mr Ian Adamczyk's electrically powered garden spade (above right).

One of the highlights of the afternoon was the unveiling of a new

"lyke", designed by Dr Alex Moulton, inventor of the well-known small-wheeled, folding bicycle. There was also an electronic mousetrap, a non-misting shaving mirror, an adjustable staircase, an automatic fish feeder, a wind-resistant blowlamp, and a welly-wiper.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions in progress

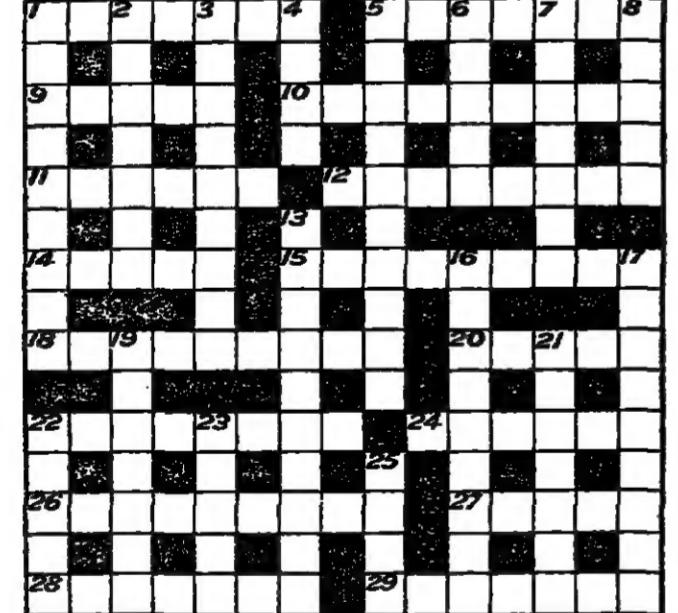
Scotland's heritage: printed books and learning. National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1, Sun 2 to 5; (until Sept 30).

Torre Collection of Old Master paintings, bronzes and marbles, to mark the 400th anniversary of Edinburgh University, Talbot Rice Art Centre, Edinburgh University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Aug 13).

Farming Through the Ages: Schools art exhibition, Ardres House, Leasgall, Northern Ireland; Sat to Thurs 2 to 6, closed Sun; (until Aug 31).

Welsh Open Photography 1983; Carmarthen Museum, Abergwili; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Aug 13).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,196



ACROSS

- Anatole's girl? (7).
- Student entered dressed but confused (7).
- Mexican native sounds like a splash (5).
- Box with money produced by singer (5-4).
- Poison supplied by copper - minus one (10).
- Our unusually son fast becoming overbearing (8).
- Country with some Bedouin dialects? (5).
- Trans forces, including ATC formation (14).
- Perhaps mole's job is to reveal the fortification (9).
- The way the cowpuncher hurt? (10).
- Feeder plant needed by inn - is of a peculiar type (8).
- Understand proverb that diverts children (6).
- Girl we hear has occupation making such crucular books (9).
- Distribute a good many - about 50 (15).
- Beer supplies inside information (3-4).
- Perhaps he fancies being in retirement (7).

DOWN

- His entry into the country spelled liberty (9).
- In the habit of putting trite cracks into publicity (7).
- Insect found in bird and fish (9).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,195 will appear next Saturday

Carmarthen: Mon to Sat 10 to 4.30; (until Aug 13).

Hull/Rotterdam Artists Exchange Exhibition, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30; (until Aug 21).

Maritime England Mary Rose Exhibition, Blackie Castle, Tiverton, Devon; open daily 2 to 5; (until Oct 16).

Organ recital by Geoffrey Holroyde, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.

Organ recital by Richard Mapp, St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, 1.05.

Recital by Lowry Blake (cello) and Catherine Edwards (piano), main room, Festival Hall, 12.30.

Organ recital by David Street, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, EC2, 1.

Organ recital by Johnathan Rennert, St Michael's Cornhill, 1.

Organ recital by Philip Crozier, St Martin-with-Ludgate, Ludgate Hill, EC1, 1.15.

Recital by Lowry Blake (cello) and Catherine Edwards (piano), main room, Festival Hall, 12.30.

Talks, lectures, films

Film: *Impressions of Monet*, National Gallery, 1.

French Furniture 1760-1800, by Jane Gardiner, 11; English Furniture 1760-1800, by Elizabeth Murdoch, 12.30; The Development of Upholstery, 12.15, by John Cooper, 2.30; all at Victoria and Albert Museum.

18th Century Soft-paste Porcelain, by Aileen Dawson, British Museum, 11.30.

Painting by David Street, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, EC2, 1.

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